EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,389 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1942 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

FEAR OF SEPARATE PEACE MOVE BY CHUNGKING WORRIES LONDON AS JAPANESE STRIKE AT BURMA

Sino-Japanese Entente Rumored in Capitals Of Europe

WOULD BE BIG BLOW

Domei

MADRID, February 5.—As Japanese Forces strike westward threatening to cut off the Burma Road, the possibility that a separate Sino-Japanese peace will be requested by the Chungking regime is precipitating a wave of conjectures in London, according to a survey of reports received here.

Outspoken fears that Chiang Kai-shek is facing a critical situation is being expressed in the British capital while Spanish correspondents' reports of the prospect of a Sino-Japanese entente is also being widely commented upon in the Nazi press, it was said.

Meanwhile, the Daily Mail of London is quoted as fearing the 800,000,000 Japanese, Thailanders, Burmese, East Indians and Chinese might form an "irresistible bloc." Sino-Japanese peace is admittedly held as an event of greatest importance as Chungking's deflection from the democratic front would upset the balance in favor of the Axis.

The London correspondent of the Spanish paper Ya notes that the resistance being put up by General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Philippines, forms the sole comfort for the allies in the present dark hours.

General MacArthur is lionized by the British press which is giving him more space than is allotted to General Archibald Wavell when the latter was riding a wave of popularity. General MacArthur's character is described as a romantic mixture of a soldier and cowboy, and it is even being recalled that he proposed to eight girls simultaneously, the report stated.

However, the Spanish correspondent declares that the British admit they cannot see exactly what effect the Bataan resistance is having upon the development of the war. It is noted that the only result of General MacArthur's stand has been to prevent the use of the Cavite naval base and Manila Bay but this hasn't affected the Japanese campaign.

The British are clinging to the hope that Singapore will hold out until the "time comes when it shall assume the offensive," the correspondent concluded.

Chiang Loan Approved

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—The bill for the extension of the $500,000,000 credit to Chungking asked for by President Roosevelt was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives today, it was reported here from Boston.

The bill was immediately passed on to the Senate for approval, it was added.

AXIS POWER NATIONALS MUST REMAIN INDOORS

Traveling Forbidden in Specified Zone in California Between 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—The United States Department of Justice today announced that citizens of enemy countries residing in a specified area in California, effective February 24, must remain in their homes between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., the German News Agency reports from Lisbon.

The zone in which the Federal order applies, extends southward from the boundary of Oregon State to 80 kilometers north of Los Angeles and 80 kilometers inland from the sea.

During other hours, Axis nationals either must be in their homes, at work or en route to or from work.

PROVISIONAL P.I. REGIME BEGINS TO ASSUME DUTIES

Domei

MANILA, February 5.—After terminating a four-day session of departmental heads, the Provisional Government of the Philippines today officially began to assume its duties.

All members of the administration department attended yesterday's session, which was presided over by Jorge B. Vargas, chief administrator of the Provisional Government, and opinions were frankly expressed concerning the future activities and duties of the new Government.

In addition, the selecting of assistant chiefs of various departments was completed at yesterday's session.

Anglo-Americans Urged To Risk Everything Now As Situation Is Crucial

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Hanson Baldwin, famed military commentator of the New York Times, voicing dissatisfaction with Allied offensive plans again stressed the necessity of revising Allied tactics, it was reported here from New York. "Were the naval forces from the Allied nations to be combined and used in an all-out slashing attack as soon as the Japanese had committed themselves to landings but before they had seized air bases, the results achieved might have been far more dramatic," he said. However, he added that such an offensive "would be risky and we would probably lose many ships". Asserting that "it is only by loss that we can win," Mr. Baldwin frankly declared that "the situation in the southwest Pacific is now so crucial and the fight for time so important that we must risk all to gain a little".

JAPAN SETS UP BASES IN JAVANESE WATERS

Batavia Admits Raid by Imperial Air Forces Was Devastating and Extensive

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Well-informed quarters in Batavia, commenting today on yesterday's widespread Japanese aerial assaults against major Dutch bases in the Netherlands East Indies, expressed the belief that Japan have now established naval and air bases within the territorial waters of Java, it is learned here.

The daring Japanese air raids, with Surabaya in eastern Java at the center, extended over a radius of 100 kilometers the report from Batavia revealed.

In addition to Surabaya, Malang air field, in eastern Java, and five other strategic Dutch colonial naval and air bases were subjected yesterday to heavy pounding.

Surabaya Described

Surabaya was already strongly fortified 10 years ago, says the Hochi in an article on February 6.

From the 12-storey tower in the middle of the Ujong Gardens in Surabaya, it is possible to look down on the naval base to the east of the city. Ten years ago this base was filled with destroyers, battleships, cruisers, and submarines. The coastal stretch facing the old Surabaya harbor was bristling with fortifications, with air fields, both military and civilian, extending far to the west. The coast of the island of Madura was palisaded as far as the eye could reach, and though the fortifications were on a small scale they were formidable enough 10 years ago.

Together with the strengthening of the fortifications of Singapore five or six years ago, the Dutch, under British and American influence, developed a mania for fortifications, and scared the natives into building more fortifications round Surabaya. The slogan used by the Dutch was, "If Japan should invade this country . . ."

All the store-houses on all the golf-courses were filled with material for the construction of barbed-wire entanglements.

All the barracks, oil-tanks, the warehouse of the B.K.M. Steamship Company, and all buildings painted white were repainted a greenish blue, like the color of the sea.

Stout, wooden stakes were driven into the beds of the Kalimas, Surabaya and other rivers to prevent the landing of hydroplanes, and three-storied pill-boxes were constructed among the coconut groves on the east coast. Overhead, twin-engined bombers were constantly wheeling and banking, making fake attacks, wasting their gasoline merely for the purpose of alarming the natives and keeping them on the qui vive all the time.

The Straits of Madura was thickly mined, and steamers had to pursue a cautious, zig-zag course through the straits. Sometimes a mine or two would explode by itself, the noise merely serving to frighten the natives still further.

With American aid new batteries pill-boxes, cannon, mines, and all the deadly paraphernalia of war were placed in position, ready for instant action in case of attack.

The town of Malang, according to the Hochi, has a population of only 10,000, but six or seven years ago the standing division at Magelan in central Java was removed to Malang, and the population rose at once to 130,000. Surabaya is the naval center of Java, and Malang is the military center. The destruction of these two vital centers totally incapacitate the defenses of Java.

Malang is 500 meters above sea-level and has become a health resort of the

(Continued on Page 2)

NAHAS PASHA GIVEN ORDER TO ORGANIZE NEW CAIRO CABINET

Wafdist Ex-Premier Undertaking Task of Forming Egyptian Government

TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT

British Seen Opposed but Can't Protest Due to Continued War Failures

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—King Faruk I of Egypt has charged Nahas Pasha, former premier, with the task of forming a new Egyptian Government, according to a German radio quoting British dispatches from Cairo today.

Leader of the Wafd Party, Nahas Pasha headed the United Front Government in 1936 and after the death of King Fuad I the former premier had negotiated an Anglo-Egyptian military pact.

Wafd Leader Asked

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd party and Egyptian Prime Minister in 1936, was commissioned by King Faruk on Wednesday with the forming of the new Cabinet. London believes that he will be able to report his list of ministers to the King on Friday. It is moreover stated that he has demanded new elections since the present parliament did not have the consent of the Egyptian people.

It is expected that Nahas Pasha will form a Cabinet of national concentration with predominantly Wafdist ministers. The first task of the new Cabinet will be the dissolution of parliament and the holding of new elections. British quarters are somewhat consternated over this development. In view of the popular sentiment in Egypt, they, however, do not dare to openly protest, particularly since at this very moment the British had to announce the evacuation of Derna by British forces, which forms another serious setback for the British in North Africa.

According to latest news from Ankara a big popular demonstration took place in Cairo as well as in Alexandria cheering the leader of the Wafd party, Nahas Pasha. The demonstrators constantly shouted "long live Nahas Pasha!"

Egyptian King Attacked

D.N.B.

ANKARA, February 3.—The British press in Egypt and Palestine made unexpectedly severe verbal attacks against King Faruk of Egypt in connection with his dismissal of the Egyptian Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha.

It is revealed that the British Ambassador to Cairo, Sir Miles Lampson, immediately after the Premier's resignation called on King Faruk. On that occasion a clash of opinion seems to have occurred because the British Ambassador tried to induce King Faruk to entrust Sirry Pasha with the formation of a new Cabinet.

King Faruk, however, is reported to have remained adamant in that respect. The dismissal of Hussein Sirry Pasha has been greeted with deepest satisfaction by wide circles of the Egyptian population. It is recalled that Sirry Hussein Pasha on account of his Anglophile attitude and his dictatorial powers had become increasingly unpopular throughout Egypt.

YOUTH ADVISERS PICKED

Five Leaders to Aid Young Men's Association

The Dai Nippon Yokusan Sonendan, Japan Youths' Association, yesterday announced the appointment of five advisers to assist the president of the organization, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando.

The new advisers include Sukenari Yokoyama, Secretary-General of the National Service Association; Fumio Goto, Chairman of the Central Cooperative Council; Shigeru Yoshida, former Welfare Minister; General Kuniaki Koiso, former Overseas Minister and Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Home Minister.

U.S. to Get Port Natal

Domei

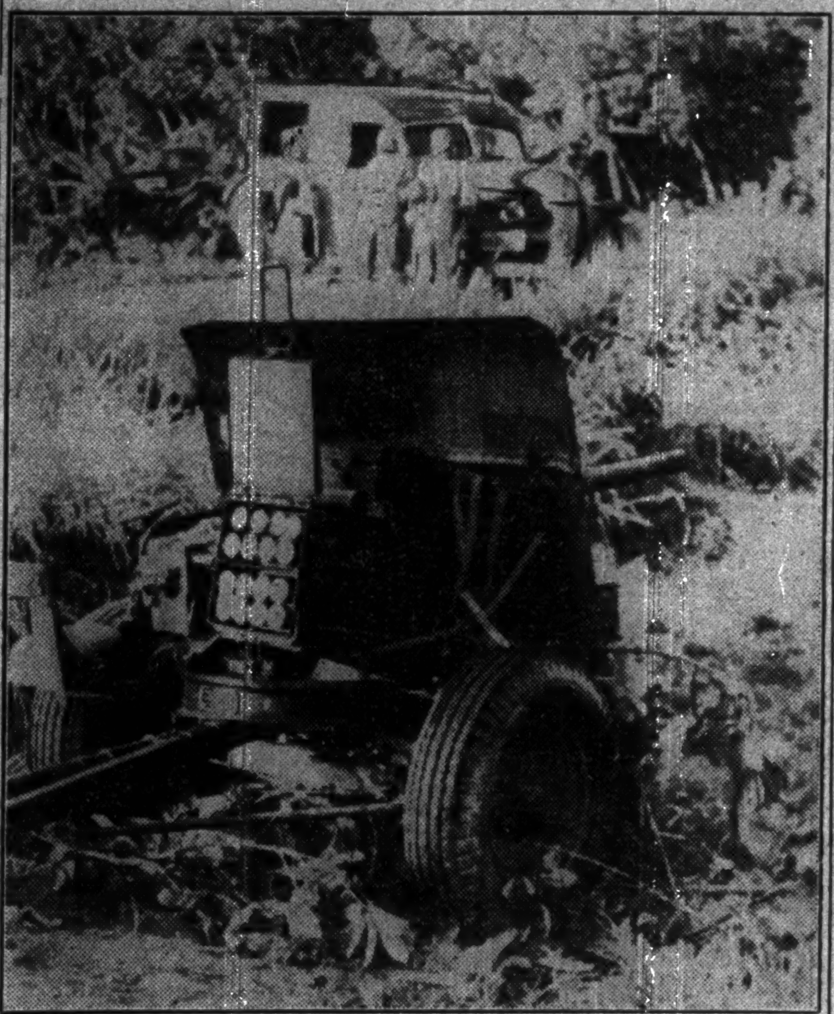
LISBON, February 5.—Port Natal, on the extreme eastern tip of South America, will be converted into a naval base by the United States and will be occupied by United States forces upon the expressed permission of the Brazilian Government, local British circles revealed here today.

Honolulu to Be Evacuated

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—The military governor of Honolulu, according to reports received in Shanghai and relayed here today, has issued orders that all married women, and boys and girls under 15 years of age, must leave the populated areas of Honolulu for the mountains on the issuance of evacuation orders.

Deserted in Enemy Retreat



Arms production may be the frantic goal of enemy countries but their efforts will prove worthless if their soldiers cannot or will not use the war material put in their hands. Shown above is a part of the booty that recently fell into Japanese hands on the Burma front. (Censored by War Ministry)

BOTH HOUSES ACTIVE ON IMPORTANT BILLS

Peers Approve Four Measures —Budget Examination Occupies Lower House

The House of Peers approved four bills and commenced the examination of 21 bills at its plenary session which opened at 10 a.m. today.

Eighteen bills concerning tax increase, a bill for revising the Bank of Japan law and two other bills were submitted to the Upper House when the plenary session came to order. When the bills had been explained by the Government, Viscount Tadakata Nishio, Kenkyukai, questioned the Government.

The bill for the revision of the postal law and three other bills were approved by the House of Peers, upon submittance of the report of the respective committees examining them.

The Budget Committee of the House of Peers also met at 10 a.m. to continue the examination of the general budget bills for the next fiscal year. Committees on the southern development bank bill, the national physical

(Continued on Page 2)

CONSULAR PACT AGREED

Soviet Union and Canada Sign New Treaty

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The Soviet Union and Canada have signed an agreement for the exchange of consular representatives, it was reported here from London today.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, and Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, signed for the Soviet Union and Canada, respectively, the report said.

EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR ASIA DISCUSSED

Teaching of Japanese Language to All Inhabitants of South Considered Necessary

"The most clearly defined need in the educational problems of Greater East Asia is the necessity of teaching the Japanese language," says Hachisaburo Hirao in an interview with the Nichi Nichi on February 6.

To establish understanding and intimacy between Japan and the other countries in East Asia, it is imperative that they should be taught the Japanese language in kata-kana. This is the first step," Mr. Hirao continued. "There may be a few thousand Japanese who can speak the language of the other Asiatic countries, but we must remember that there are 100,000,000 people who do not understand the Japanese language.

"At present there are a few Japanese schools in the southern lands where the Japanese language is being taught in kata-kana, with great success. There is no need to make the natives memorize all the difficult Chinese characters. If they are taught the language only in the kata-kana they can finish the ordinary six-year course in four years. Children in Japan take a long time to finish the elementary school course because they have to memorize many thousands of difficult Chinese characters. If these characters are eliminated they could finish the course in a much quicker time. The blind can finish the course in four years because all their lessons are in braille and as Chinese characters have been eliminated. Teach the natives the Japanese language in the kata-kana, and in 20 years there will not be a single native who cannot speak the Japanese language. It does not matter what language they use when conversing with one another, but while

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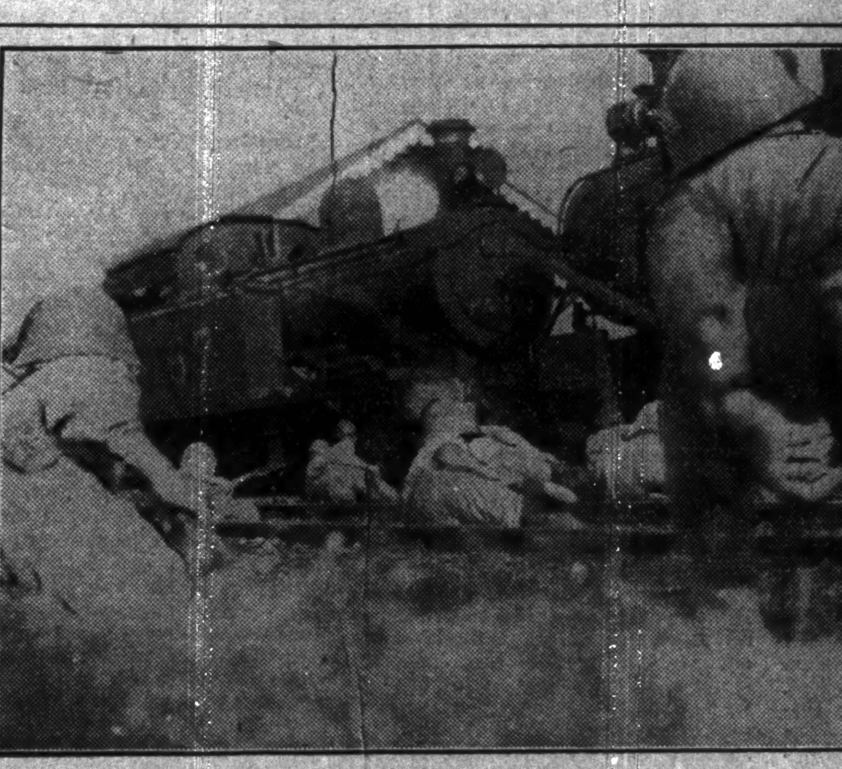
One Minute Before Station Was Taken



Crouching low and unseen by the enemy, these soldiers forming the vanguard of the Japanese Forces are seen occupying the strategic Johore Bharu Central Railway Station. Minutes are like eternity to these men edging up to the enemy railroad station but it's all in a day's work. The occupation of this depot was a slash on one of the main transportation arteries of Singapore. (Censored by War Ministry)

DERNA RECAPTURED IN N. AFRICAN WAR; ENEMY LOSS HEAVY

Axis Forces Continue Successes—British Fleeing Toward East

MALTA UNDER ATTACK

Soviet Thrusts on Eastern Front Repulsed—Atlantic Shipping Raided

Domei

ROME, February 5.—Announcing further Axis successes on the North African front, the High Command, in its communique issued today, reported that Italian and German troops yesterday recaptured Derna and now are pursuing the enemy forces fleeing eastward.

The latest war results revealed on today's communique show that Axis forces on the Cyrenaican front up to January 31 captured 3,500 prisoners, while 500 armored cars and 192 guns were destroyed or captured.

"Axis aircraft repeatedly bombed retreating columns and enemy rearguards causing fires and destruction," the communique said.

"Offensive actions on the part of Italian and German air forces against Malta were also pursued without rest," the communique said. "Air and naval bases were successfully attacked and numerous targets were hit."

British planes were admitted to have attacked Palermo on the islands of Sicily, Italian aircraft and ground batteries accounted for two of the attacking planes, the High Command said.

Soviets Turned Back

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—German forces on the eastern front yesterday broke up a number of Soviet attacks, inflicting extremely heavy losses on Soviet troops, the High Command announced today.

Local counter-attacks by German troops against the Soviets on the eastern front yesterday were successful, the communique said.

In the central sector of the front, German aircraft were said to have attacked Soviet troop concentrations and air bases.

German submarines have sunk six merchantmen, totalling 47,000 tons, including a 15,000-ton vessel, in the Atlantic off the North American coast, the communique said.

Referring to activities in North Africa, the communique said British forces have retreated east beyond Derna, Libya. Axis fighter planes yesterday dispersed British troops west of Tobruk.

According to latest reports, 3,500 British prisoners were captured in Cyrenaica during January, while 370 tanks and 192 guns were either captured or destroyed, the communique said.

During a German submarine attack on a British convoy escorted by de-

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SKI TOURNAMENT OPENS

Several Olympic Participants to Enter

Bringing down the curtain on the 12th Annual Meiji Sports Festival which began last November and was carried on despite the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the All-Japan Ski Tournament opens today at Owani in Aomori Prefecture.

Lasting for three days, this important sports event will bring together ski experts, including several Olympic participants, from all parts of the Japanese Empire.

JAPANESE RAIDS ON SINGAPORE HEAVIER THAN LONDON ATTACK; PLANES STILL BLAST RANGOON

His Majesty Informed Of Soldiers' Bravery In Fenhsi Operations

The distinguished services of the Nakajima and Mitsuoka units in the Fenhsi operations in North China last October and November, have become known to His Majesty the Emperor, the Imperial Headquarters announced today.

It is recalled that the same Japanese troops recently received a letter of appreciation from their commander.

Domei

TAIYUAN, February 5.—Despite extreme cold, Japanese Forces since the beginning of this month have been actively engaged in mopping-up operations against approximately 100,000 Chinese Communist troops, including General Chu Teh's troops, in the northwestern and southeastern regions of Shansi Province.

The mopping-up campaign is progressing satisfactorily with the effective aid of Japanese Army aircraft.

'Heavier Than Heaviest' By Germans, Says Correspondent

NO REST FROM ACTION

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—Indicating the devastating extent of Japanese air raids on Singapore, the correspondent of the London Exchange Telegraph reported here that Japanese night and day bombings "Seem heavier than heaviest German attacks on London".

Japanese aircraft are raining bombs over Singapore in unrelenting dawn-to-dawn activity as well as releasing great numbers of air torpedoes at shipping in the harbor areas, the correspondent said.

Rangoon Again Hit

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, February 5.—Large formations of Imperial Army planes again effected an air raid at dawn this morning upon the Rangoon airfield and station, causing fires at several points.

All the planes returned to their base after the successful raid.

Singapore in Smoke

A report from an Asahi correspondent in Johore Bharu reaching here Thursday revealed that Singapore, with one foot in the grave, is enveloped in smoke rising from the oil tanks as the island prepared for futile resistance against the Imperial Forces that were closing in upon it from the land, sea and air. The report reads as follows:

"The northern coast of Singapore Island, surveyed from a certain hill in Johore Bharu, looks like a big splotch of blood as the island is formed of red clay. The water of the Straits of Johore is blue and offers a contrast in color against the red clay of the coast. No warships can be seen. Patches of green lawn dot the red earth and white buildings can be clearly seen.

"On the eastern coast of the island, a graving dock which was stated to be able to accommodate a 50,000-ton ship can no longer be seen as it has been destroyed by the Japanese Air Force. The warehouse of the British navy and its headquarters can be seen vaguely.

"To the right of the headquarters stands a power plant and volumes of black smoke are rising at the back of the plant from the crude petroleum tanks erected there, giving us the illusion of Mt. Vesuvius in eruption. The smoke spreading over the island seems to suggest the gloomy and helpless fate of Singapore. Thick groves of rubber trees cover the area in the right of the power station. Posts have been driven in along the coast and barbed-wire entanglements are erected behind them, apparently to prevent the landing of Japanese. In the rubber grove, numerous enemy soldiers can be sighted digging trenches. The muzzles of the mountain-guns can be seen protruding from the grove.

"Along the coast on the left of the causeway, many pill-boxes have been built and sentries can be spotted here and there. At the end of the causeway some 10 trucks heavily loaded with ammunition could be seen passing. The enemy seems to be making their last desperate efforts for the defense of the Singapore Island."

Adventure on Plane Told

An eye-witness account of the sinking of three enemy transports by Japanese Air Force units in the Banka Straits was given by a naval propaganda corps member who took part in the attack on one of the bombers. His detailed report dispatched from an undisclosed base Wednesday, is as follows:

"On receipt of a report from our planes searching for the enemy, to the effect that three transports which escaped from Singapore were steaming down southward in the Banka Straits, a unit of Japanese bombers lost no time in taking off from their base. It was February 3.

"Down below could be seen stretches of dense jungle regions with which our Army Forces had to grapple under the tropical sun on their march to Singapore. Far in the southwest the sky was engulfed by columns of smoke shooting up from the ground. This smoke told of the last days of Singapore, for long Britain's base of exploitation in East Asia. Between Johore and the fortified Island of Singapore the Johore Straits meandered just like a silvery snake. Black smoke shooting from oil tanks on the eastern part of the island enveloped the whole island. The Seletar and Tengah airfields peeped now and then through black smoke. Not a single enemy plane appeared to challenge us. Only high-

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BRITISH DISCUSSING INDIA APPEASEMENT

Committee to Frame New Constitution Even Suggested by Undersecretary of State

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—Faced by the rapid Japanese advance in Burma as well as the imminent fall of Singapore, which are threatening Britain's position in India, a flood of appeasement proposals were put forth in the House of Lords during debate today as Britain is beginning to realize the real crisis facing India, according to London dispatches reaching here.

Lord Catto, Laborite, asserted that if the Indian constitutional problems cannot be solved and the promise of India's dominion status is not kept, British can hardly expect India to take part in the war with enthusiasm.

Lord Wedgwood declared that the Indian army ought to be enlarged to 5,000,000 men, and that the wages should immediately be doubled, thus equalling the pay for British forces.

Indicating the impatience of some members over the Government's policy, Lord Sankey asserted that there has been enough chatting on questions of Indian administration in Parliament, and that it was no use dilly-dallying when the Japanese have overflowed Malaya and are bombing Rangoon.

Lord Faringdon, meanwhile, proposed that the Viceroy of India should be an Indian, who would control India's defense and foreign policy.

In answer to these criticisms, the Duke of Devonshire, Undersecretary of State for India and Burma, declared that the Government, with the shortest possible delay after the war, should agree to the establishment of a committee representing the most eminent elements of Indian national life, whose task it will be to draw up a new Indian constitution.

Put Up to Natives

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Baiting his appeal for cooperation with Britain during the Empire's greatest crisis by fanning India's hopes of independence, L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India and Burma, declared today in a radio address to the subject peoples that winning of freedom rests with the Indian people themselves, according to reports received here.

The British Government hopes for the time when self-rule will come to India, Mr. Amery declared, adding Britain will not be found wanting when the war is ended in cooperating with India so that the latter can gain equality and freedom on a similar status as the British dominions.

However, those who will give freedom to India are the people of India themselves, Mr Amery pointed out, and Indian statesmen must mutually co-

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Exempted From Freeze

The Finance Ministry officially announced Thursday afternoon that exemption of the assets freezing restrictions will become effective on and after February 6 for the Tokyo branches of the South Mindanao Lumber Company and the Tagon Trading Company because these companies are principally controlled by Japanese nationals.

U.S. Seizes French Ships

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The United States Maritime Commission has requisitioned French merchantmen in United States harbors, totaling 45,000 tons, it was reported here from Washington today.

DERNA RECAPTURED IN N. AFRICAN WAR

(Continued From Page 1)

stroyers off Sollum, Libya, several vessels were said to have been hit by torpedoes, with one British destroyer probably lost.

German bombers yesterday blasted Valletta, on the island of Malta, and shot down three British fighter planes in air combats, the communique said, adding no losses were suffered by the German air force.

Rommel Advancing

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, February 5.—The grand-scale advance of the German forces under the command of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel in the Libyan front is still being continued, and the British units are unable to form new positions to stem the tide. Thus the prospect of a British counter-attack in the Tobruk area is now lost.

The situation in the Mediterranean has become very favorable for the Axis Powers.

While in the East the general offensive against Singapore has commenced, German and Italian air forces are raiding Malta with increasing strength. The attempt of the British Mediterranean Fleet to sever the German and Italian communications between Sicily and Libya has become very difficult. On the other hand, Germany has succeeded in transporting new super-tanks, mounted with 8 cm guns that have an effective range of 3 kilometers. The maintenance of the present position by British forces in west Asia and the Mediterranean is gradually becoming difficult.

British Lines Breaking

Transocean

ROME, January 27.—On the basis of the results known thus far, competent military quarters here claim to be able to make the following statements on the developments in North Africa:

(1) The enemy's front is shaken.

(2) The panzer formations of the Axis Powers, pierced deeply into the rear of the enemy lines, breaking the first resistance and through breaches broke the enemy's back.

(3) The topography of western Cyrenaica offers to the enemy no advantageous possibilities for defense and hence necessitates far-flung defensive operations which the British are not in a position to accomplish.

(4) The air force of the Axis Powers has complete supremacy over the battlefield.

Military quarters here are at a loss to explain why the British forces which, according to reports from the enemy's side were ready to conquer Libya as far as Tripolitania, are now not even strong enough to withstand the counter-attacks of the Axis forces.

The opinion prevails here that the British striking forces underwent some sort of internal crisis, the causes of which cannot yet be ascertained. The most plausible explanation thus far is that men and material had been overtaxed in the Cyrenaica offensive.

Rome Cautious

Rome quarters are still cautious in predicting the future developments as a result of the forceful onslaught of the Axis forces. Nevertheless, military quarters here go so far as to declare that these and future operations will probably prove to be the "most interesting and perhaps even the most important turning point in the long fight for supremacy on the Mediterranean."

This, it is declared, may be learned from the fact that the supremacy in the air as well as on the sea in the Mediterranean has now changed in favor of the Axis Powers. As to air supremacy, it is stated on the basis of experiences gathered in six weeks of increased air attacks on Malta, that the British air force is no longer in a position to withstand these attacks.

As to the naval situation the favorable results of the excellent German-Italian naval cooperation in the Mediterranean are emphasized by military quarters here which in this connection presumably mean the more intensive employment of the Italian navy and the presence of German submarines in the Mediterranean.

British Warship Hit

Domei

VICHY, February 4.—Axis warplanes today swooped down on two British warships and one freighter spotted in the Atlantic, approximately eight miles west of Aveiro, Portugal, and subjected the enemy vessels to a terrific pounding, it was revealed here by a Havas dispatch from Lisbon.

One of the war vessels was seen to be engulfed in a dense cloud of smoke, indicating it had suffered from a direct hit, the dispatch asserted.

Raids Over Singapore Termed Heaviest Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

angled guns puffed and shells exploded all over the sky like so many white flowers.

"One bomber unit was swooping over large enemy vessels at anchor just outside Singapore. We left them behind, praying for their success and headed westward. Soon we reached the waters between Java and Sumatra where numerous islets were scattered.

"Our plane circled and circled over the waters in search of enemy transports. The enemy ships were trying to flee behind the islands, but they could not hide their wakes behind them. Finally they were sighted and the plane followed them southward. There, our plane discovered three enemy transports desperately trying to escape. The plane began to circle over them, once, twice to take a careful aim, in defiance of the high-angle gunfire. Bombs were released and instantly black smoke began to shoot up from the target. In rapid succession, another bomber swooped down over another vessel. As the transports shifted their direction to flee, two small-sized enemy planes made their appearance all of a sudden. These, however, were no match for our bombers and fell instantly into the sea."

German Cameramen Succeed in Filming Thrilling Submarine Activities Off U.S.

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 4.—The first pictures on the sinking of steamers by German submarines off the Atlantic seaboard were shown to a specially invited group of people in Berlin. These pictures will soon be released in Germany.

One of the submarines which after the official declaration of war was dispatched by the German High Command across the Atlantic was especially equipped with cameras and lighting bulbs for the taking of such pictures. The submarines crossed the Atlantic in an extraordinary heavy sea. The watchman on the conning tower had to be fastened with ropes in order not be washed overboard by the huge waves that almost incessantly swept over the submarine.

The first enemy vessel was sighted at night which was sunk immediately. The trails of the tracer ammunition can be seen in the film flitting toward the target. A huge sheet of flame can be seen spouting from the hull of the vessel and shortly afterward the steamer can be seen sinking. The second enemy freighter is sunk by a torpedo. The audience lived through the dramatic scenes from beginning to end as though they were themselves inside the undersea craft. They saw the submarine commander peering through the periscope directing the submarine until it gained the best firing position. They also saw how the commander, by means of a chart makes out the size and class of the sighted freighter and finally how the torpedoes are released after the command has been given.

Both Houses Active On Important Bills

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training bill, the rice control bill, and petition met in the morning.

The House of Representatives held no plenary session today. The committees on pension, petition, and Hypothec Bank met in the morning, while the Committees on account settlement, rice control, Bank of Japan law and civil law are scheduled to meet in the afternoon.

Emphatically stating that the Government is fully prepared to aid Japanese nationals returning from foreign countries, Gunji Takei, Vice-Minister of the Welfare Ministry, testifying before the petitions committee of the House of Representatives, yesterday, revealed that the Government has already appropriated ¥63,000 for the relief of those returning to Japan, reports Domei.

In addition, the Government is also studying ways and means of giving occupational opportunities to those who expect to stay in Japan for a long period.

Shigemitsu for North China

Domei

NANKING, February 5.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, left here for Peking by plane at 9 a.m. today in order to confer with Japanese authorities in North China.

New Auto Fuel

A new kind of alcohol will be distributed shortly for trucks in the six leading cities in Japan, says a vernacular. This fuel is a mixture of absolute alcohol, ether and benzol and can develop almost the same power as gasoline.

Tenth Anniversary Of Greater Tokyo To Be Feted in April

The 10th anniversary of the founding of Greater Tokyo will be celebrated at the Hibiya Public Hall on April 17, when more than 400 city officials including, Hidejiro Nagata, former Mayor of Tokyo, who contributed to the expansion of the city of Tokyo, will be honored. It is recalled that Greater Tokyo became the third largest city in the world on April 17, 1932 when 20 suburban districts were merged with the former Tokyo area.

Woman Author Recognized

The 14th Akutagawa literary prize has been decided to be accorded to Mrs. Yoshiko Shibaki for her work, "Fruit Market" which appeared in the October number of the Bungei Shuto, a literary magazine. The Akutagawa literary prize was established in memory of Ryunosuke Akutagawa, a noted literary man who died at the beginning of the Taisho era.

U.S. Legation Departs

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, January 24.—The Danish Foreign Office announced today that on account of the change in the political situation caused by the United States entry into the war, the United States Legation in Copenhagen today left Denmark for home together with members of the staff of the United States Embassy in Berlin.

EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR ASIA DISCUSSED

(Continued From Page 1)

they are in school, speaking in the Japanese language should be made compulsory.

"The most vital problem is to make them know the Japanese nation and its ideals. They have to be taught to understand things Japanese, and the first step is to teach them the kana. The teachers must be men of irreproachable character. The teachers of the present day seem to lack this integrity and soundness of character. A man's character is formed during his childhood, and the educators of children must be above reproach.

"The work of reconstruction may take a hundred years, and care must be taken not to use force in teaching the natives how to cooperate with Japan. What we promise, we must perform. There is the danger that our ideals may wane, and our determination slacken with the passing of the years. We must guard against such a tendency.

"The first essential, then, is to teach the natives the Japanese language in the kata-kana. If they know the language it will be easy to teach them to know the Japanese nation and its ideals. If they know the Japanese nation and its ideals, they cannot fail to follow after us toward a better and brighter East Asia."

Reduce Study Hours

A reduction in the number of hours to be spent in the study of the English language in public schools was proposed by Ko Saito, a noted commentator, as a compromise plan in the heated controversy now going on for the abolition of this course from the public schools, according to an article in the Hochi.

The commentator claimed that the subject is now the topic of the hour. One group is asserting that as English is the language of Japan's enemies, its study should be abolished from the schools throughout the country. On the other hand, it was stated that the other group maintains that to know one's enemy better through the medium of his language is to facilitate the final subjugation of Japan's arch enemies.

Ko Saito proposed that the hours now set aside for the study of the English language in the middle-grade and upper schools should be cut into half to permit an average student to attend to other studies considered more important during wartime.

He further indicated that at the present time the English language is being taught without much enthusiasm on the part of the instructors who are dispensing with their lessons as if they were a perfunctory affair. During the

Meiji era, the author continued, the study of English had one defined object, the absorption of western culture through the medium of language. Consequently there was more enthusiasm and zeal manifested in the study of this language.

At the present time, English is studied by students just to show off their proficiency or to manifest in some form of their having gone through a higher school.

Japan, at present, the writer stated, is short of man-power. Under such circumstances, it is not in harmony with the interests of the State that young boys and girls should be permitted to waste their hours muddling through English, since they will never be in a position to master it thoroughly.

Some sort of solution must be found, Ko Saito urged. As his solution to the problem, he suggested that students be permitted to take up the study of English for one year and that if the student shows capabilities of rapid progress, he be allowed to continue, otherwise, dropped out.

Kind Treatment in Japan Wins Gratitude Of Lone U.S. Woman Prisoner From Guam

Domei

KOBE, February 5.—Her face aglow with gratification for the kind treatment accorded her baby and herself by the Japanese people and the Army authorities since her arrival in Japan, Mrs. Ruby Hellmers, a lone woman prisoner from Guam, told a Domei correspondent: "I cannot forget the kindness of the Japanese people when I received for my baby, a coat and quilted kimono from a hotel proprietor, his wife and waitresses at Zentsuji, Shikoku Island.

Mrs. Hellmers who arrived in Kobe with other interned Americans from Zentsuji continued: "My baby and I left Guam together with my husband, John Anthony Hellmers, who was then chief commissar, and other war prisoners on January 10, and arrived in Japan on January 13, and then were taken to Zentsuji. It was very cold for my two-year-old baby. My baby and I were transferred to a nearby Japanese inn after staying at the camp at Zentsuji for a while."

Describing the treatment she had been receiving since being taken prisoner, Mr. Hellmers said: 'We have plenty of food and my baby is well since we have been provided with warm clothes by Japanese friends who came to visit us and I would like to tell this to my parents in Missouri in the United States".

Japan Sets Up Bases In Javanese Waters

(Continued From Page 1)

Europeans. Hotels, villas and luxurious restaurants line its streets. Malang is the prettiest town in Java. There were about 300 Japanese in the town before the war, and most of them were store-keepers. The Japanese monopolized the trade of the town for all the natives ignored the Chinese shops and did all their shopping at the Japanese shops. The town was famous for the horse-race that took place once every two months. The war scare seems to have seized the town rather early as preparations for blowing up all the bridges began during the summer of last year.

BRITISH DISCUSSING INDIA APPEASEMENT

(Continued From Page 1)

operate in order that freedom can be won.

Addressing the Burmese, Mr. Amery declared that although the threat of war coming to Burma was wholly unexpected, forces are being increased for the defense of Burma which is the first line of defense for India.

Singapore Felt Doomed

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—London has become particularly gloomy with the opening of the Japanese general attack on Singapore and it is generally believed in London that the fall of Singapore is only a question of time, according to a London report reaching here.

The Evening Standard dated February 4 referred to the threat to the British control of the sea after the fall of Singapore and further said;

"What Britain will suffer from the fall of Singapore is its loss of influence in the Indian Ocean which had been under our control for three centuries. The British Empire route via the Mediterranean and Suez as well as the route round South Africa to Bombay and Colombo will not be safe. Furthermore, it is a direct threat to the Persian Gulf.

"At present the Soviet Army is our only hope for it seems to have the power of defeating German forces, but when the Persian Gulf is threatened, the British-Soviet communications and the supply of goods to the Soviet Union will be absolutely closed. Then Soviet resistance against German forces will be greatly weakened, and Britain must again feel the danger of a German landing on England.

"In view of such a supposition, it is urgent that the northern route to Murmansk for supplying goods to the Soviet Union be secured."

New Uniforms Decided

For young male school students numbering 2,000,000 all over the country, a uniform was decided recently by the Education Ministry, says a vernacular. According to the same paper, the Ministry is also planning to decide upon the uniform for the young women's association members.

To Plant More Trees

Transocean

VICHY, January 24.—France's extraordinary timber shortage has prompted the promulgation of a law providing for the afforestation of 1,000,000 hectares of land, which will be started in central and southern France, where between 200,000 and 300,000 hectares will be converted into forests.

U.S. Auto Accidents

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—No less than 38,000 United States citizens in 1941 lost their lives in automobile accidents, it was announced in Washington today. This is an increase of 4,000 over the 1940 figure, which was 34,000.

NEWSPAPER SOCIETY BEGINS NEW CAREER

Tanaka of Chugai Chosen as Head—Premier Asks Efforts In Message at Reception

The inaugural meeting of the Nippon Newspaper Association was held 2 p.m. Thursday at the Matsumotoro Restaurant in Hibiya Park. About 100 representatives of leading newspaper offices all over the country as well as Masayuki Tani, president of the Board of Information, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the same Board and other officials attended the meeting. Tokichi Tanaka, president of the Chugai Shogyo, in his capacity as the chairman of the organizing committee, reported on the scheme, articles and budget of the Association.

Premier General Hideki Tojo invited the attendants of the inaugural meeting to a reception held at his official residence 6 p.m. the same day, where the Premier gave sanction to the inauguration of the Association which officially appointed Tokichi Tanaka as the president and gave a formal address. Premier Tojo's address reads as follows:

"It is widely acknowledged that newspapers have played an important role in enlightening the people and developing national culture since the Meiji Restoration. Now that it has become necessary to concentrate the national strength through industry, economy and culture for the sole purpose of completing the current war and of establishing a permanent peace in Greater East Asia, the mission of newspapers as the leader of public opinion has become all the more significant and important.

"It is a matter of felicitation that you, men of influence in the newspaper world, have, in cooperating with the principle of the Government, established the Nippon Newspaper Association. The Government is expecting to support the newspaper undertaking more actively and help guide the newspapers so that they may exhibit their respective characteristics.

"It is my wish that you, the representatives of leading journals will apply more effort in cooperation with the Government and thereby realize an epoch-making development of the press undertaking."

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

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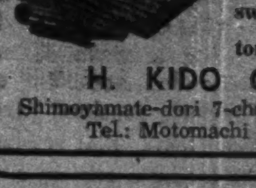

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, February 6

ASAHI—War Extends to Java
NICHI NICHI—Offensive on Java Island
KOKUMIN—Progress of Construction in East Asia
YOMIURI—General Offensive on Singapore: Shipbuilding Program

War Extends to Java

ASAHI

Almost simultaneously with the occupation of Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States, the Imperial Forces advanced to North Dutch Borneo and the Celebes Islands. Again, almost simultaneously with the attack of Java Island by the Imperial Naval Air Force, the gallant Army Force launched a furious offensive on Singapore from Johore Bharu, marking a new stage in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Imperial Naval Force, which had dominated the seas near the Netherlands East Indies, staged fierce air raids in large formations on February 3 against the enemy air bases in Surabaya and Malang, Java Island, and destroyed the main portion of the enemy air force, either downing or wrecking 85 planes. It was also announced that during the three-day operations commenced on February 1 in the western part of the Java Sea the same Air Force succeeded in sinking three enemy vessels.

Java has been the brain, heart and stomach of the Netherlands East Indies and more recently, as the base of operation of the allied forces. It has occupied an important key position as the bridge leading to Australia. When we think of these facts, our land and sea attacks on the island of Java must be said as extremely significant, particularly for the domination of the entire Southern Pacific Ocean by our forces.

The Imperial Forces, which had been in full readiness for an opportunity since the occupation of Johore Bharu on January 31, at last broke their silence and launched an artillery attack on Singapore on the evening of February 4. The Imperial Army and Navy Air Forces have also been staging raids on that famous fortress almost ceaselessly. Thus the gate for British Imperialistic domination of East Asia is about to crumble before the Japanese offensive. On land, sea and air, the plans of the Imperial Forces for the liberation of East Asia have been making steady progress.

Offensive on Java Island

NICHI NICHI

A furious attack has finally been launched by the Imperial Forces on Java, the Netherlands East Indies. Squadrons of our Naval Air Force in large formations assaulted Surabaya and Malang on February 3, as a result of which more than 80 enemy planes, the main portion of the enemy air force, was destroyed. For three days since February 1, the Naval Air Force operating in the same sector, sank enemy vessels totaling more than 10,000 tons in the western part of the Java Sea.

It was on January 12 that the Imperial Government made public an announcement with regard to its measures toward the Netherlands East Indies and commenced armed action against that country. During a period of less than a month since the declaration of war, the Imperial Forces have advanced to Dutch Borneo from land and sea and have taken control of this area, rapidly expanding operations to the Celebes, Sumatra, New Guinea and Dutch Timor. Java has been made the base of operations of the United States, British and Dutch forces, and they have boasted that the defense of Surabaya has been perfected.

According to foreign cables reaching here, in the air raid carried out on February 3 the Imperial Naval Air Force caused serious damage not only to Surabaya and Malang but to Rambang, Madiun and Magerang. The first attack of the Imperial Air Force undoubtedly caused great havoc to the entire island of Java and made General Archibald Wavell, Commander of the Allied forces, and leaders of the American, British and Dutch forces realize that even Java can hardly be relied upon before the fierce offensive of the Japanese.

Despite the series of victories they have been scoring, the Imperial Forces never slight the enemy's strength. The attack of Java, needless to say, was launched with most careful preparations. With the offensive commenced already, we can now expect the occupation of Java and the whole of the Netherlands East Indies in the near future.

Progress of Construction In East Asia

KOKUMIN

The War of Greater East Asia is by no means a war of imperialistic aggression. Since it is a war of construction in order to enable all nations and peoples enjoy their proper places, it is of extreme significance. The war front extends from Southeastern Asia to the Pacific Ocean and covers an expanse of more than 6,000 kilometers, where glorious war results unprecedented in the world history have been scored by the Imperial Forces. The most urgent duty imposed on the people is the reconstruction of this vast area.

The principle of the construction and management in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been manifested to the world through the Imperial Diet recently. As pointed out by Premier Hideki Tojo, the cardinal point in the War of Greater East Asia is to secure strategic bases in Greater East Asia and bring the regions with important resources under Japan's control, thereby augmenting our fighting strength. In other regions, this country intends to give the honor of independence, fully respecting the history and tradition of the peoples in those countries. Not only in those regions under the Japanese occupation, but even in other countries still under the British and American dominations, this declaration of Greater East Asia has been met with favorable reaction, for which we are greatly delighted.

One of the most significant evidences in this connection is the joy manifested by the peoples in the occupied areas over their liberation from the Anglo-American oppression and exploitation.

In Burma, for example, where a good portion of the country is still under the British domination, the people have shown their eagerness to collaborate with this country for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in response to the declaration issued by the commander of the Japanese Forces operating in that country. Liberated from the British oppression, Malaya is now under Japanese military administration and the sultans there have been rendering cooperation to the Japanese Forces for the construction of the world of tomorrow.

Construction work has been making good progress in the Philippines and peace and order there have rapidly been restored. The Civil Administration Organ established in Manila include leading personages of political circles in the Philippines and the people there are jubilant over our declaration to allow them independence in the course of time. Similar trends will be seen in Borneo in the near future.

Thus, in the occupied areas the basic work for the construction of Greater East Asia has been making satisfactory progress. The question left now is the policy of the Government and the mental attitude of the Japanese toward this epochal task. We understand the Government has already decided on the basic policy for the development and management of resources in the southern regions. Besides the appointments of four advisers, the Government also announced its intention to establish a central organ for southern development. The construction of Greater East Asia must not be an aggressive colonial policy such as was pursued by the United States and Britain in the past.

General Offensive on Singapore

YOMIURI

With completion of necessary preparations in the past four days since the fall of Johore Bharu into the Japanese hands, the Imperial Army at 4 p.m. February 4 launched a general offensive on Singapore.

The Singapore fortress is reportedly defended by the combined forces of Britain and Australia whose numerical strength is estimated at about 30,000 strong. The commander-in-chief of the British forces ordered his men, it is reported, to defend the British naval base to the last. In the meantime, the British authorities, in a statement, predicted that the war situation in the Malay Peninsula will be improved to some extent as the result of reinforcements. Nonetheless Japanese Forces already have gained command of the sea and air in the Malacca Straits and cut off the sea way of the Indian Ocean.

Britain and the United States seem to be attempting the strengthening of their air forces with Sumatra as the base. However, little expectation is seen from their attempted strengthening of air forces in view of the fact that all air-fields except three in the island have been completely destroyed as the result of the unbroken air bombings by Japanese Forces.

The commander-in-chief of the combined forces reportedly encouraged his men expecting a hopeless miracle. The public opinion, especially the military commentators, apparently in fear of decline of national spirit and morale following the fall of Singapore to the Japanese, underestimate the significance of the British naval base of late, which has been constructed at the huge cost of £50,000,000 and a long span of time extending over 20 years. This eloquently speaks of the fact that Britain has lost is self-confidence in its forces to defend the naval base.

Shipbuilding Program

Needless to say, it is an urgent necessity to replenish the mercantile fleet from an economic and military point of view in order to achieve the lofty objective of the Greater East Asia War which is now in full swing both in military operations and in constructive campaign. In order to meet this demand there is no alternative than to strengthen the constructive capacity of ship-building in this country.

From this angle, the Government has set up the Wartime Marine Transportation Committee which was charged with the difficult task of enforcing State control over the shipping industry in wartime and has taken drastic measures for reclamation of iron materials for ship-building. According to the reply made by Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Kenichi Terajima at yesterday's Diet committee meeting, the Government will embark on its positive ship-building program from next year.

Every item of the program in question seems to be adequate and effective for the purpose of achieving the ardent objective to obtain important materials. The program aims at building vessels at cheap cost in a short period. Although it is difficult to predict how many ships will be placed under construction, it is easily imagined that this program will be larger than any one ever planned in this country, judging from the prevailing circumstances. In order to make the Government achieve smoothly the objective of the program it is urgently necessary for the nation to extend full cooperation for the purpose. The Government's earnest desire for the purpose is demonstrated in the fact that it has placed all matters regarding ship-construction, adjustment of demand and supply of ship-building materials and supervision of ship-building under the jurisdiction of the Navy. Every possible effort must be made to increase our tonnage up to 15,000,000 tons in the near future.

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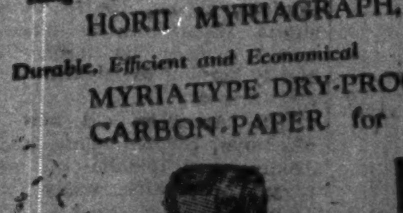

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

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Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,389 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

Air Force in Java Wiped Out; Singapore Attack Is Intensified

Army Planes Carry Out Severe Air Raids In Burma

SELETAR IN FLAMES

Japanese Army planes carried out major raids on Singapore and Rangoon and other points in Burma during February 3 and 4, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 12:10 p.m. Thursday. The Communique said:

"1. In the Malay Sector—A large force of Imperial Army warplanes, including fighters and bombers, undertook two large-scale bombing raids on Singapore on February 3 and smashed the dock facilities of the naval port and the structures near King George VI Graving Dock, causing a conflagration. Also attacking transports at anchor there, the air force set on fire one large transport and scored bomb hits on one large vessel, three medium-sized vessels and numerous smaller steamers. All our planes returned to their base in safety. No enemy fighter was in sight this day and our air force came home after leisurely assuring itself of its complete control in the air.

"2. In the Burma Sector—A large force of Imperial Army warplanes, composed of bombers and fighters twice on February 3, carried out surprise attacks on the South Taungngu airdrome in Burma and destroyed by bombing a large bomber and six fighters. We sustained no loss.

"On February 4, a powerful air force of the Imperial Army in a large formation attacked Rangoon at 1 p.m. and demolished the military establishments of the city. Another unit made a surprise attack on the Regu airdrome at 2:23 p.m. and dropped numerous bombs on the airdrome facilities."

JAPANESE GUNS POUND SINGAPORE ISLAND

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 5.—Japanese artillery which opened fire last night on British defense positions on Singapore, have caused irreparable damage to the northern section of the island near the Johore causeway. Columns of smoke can be seen rising from oil tanks while the rubber plantations set on fire by the Japanese shelling paint the sky red.

SELETER NAVAL FORT IN FLAMES

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 5.—A general offensive against Singapore has been launched and the roar of heavy artillery continually rends the air over the Johore Straits. Since their entry into this city on January 31, Japanese Forces have prepared for the general attack upon Singapore which started yesterday.

With hundreds of guns on both Japanese and British sides opening fire, a large scale offensive and defensive battle has begun. Subjected to fierce shelling from the Japanese, enemy positions opposite this city have been set on fire one after another and the Seletar naval port also has been enveloped in flames.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY OPENS FIRE

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 5.—With completion of preparations for dealing the last blow to the British forces concentrated in Singapore Island, Japanese artillery corps at 6 p.m. yesterday commenced shelling the enemy, heavily pounding anti-aircraft gun emplacements at the southern end of the Johore causeway. Accurate bombardment by the Japanese has caused enemy oil depots nearby to burst into flames.

ARTILLERY IN CHANGI SECTOR DESTROYED

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, February 5.—With artillery fire against Singapore from Japanese guns mounting in intensity after nightfall since opening of the initial attack on the British fortress yesterday evening, heavy artillery emplacements and anti-aircraft guns located in the Changi sector on the island were destroyed even before counter-fire could be launched from these guns.

Simultaneous bombardments from artillery and Japanese bombers, which took advantage of the moonlight, rocked the island fortress continuously throughout last night and until early this morning. Meanwhile, fires started in the rubber forests located south of the causeway continued to burn fiercely, illuminating the horizon with a bright glare.

Causeway to Singapore

A machine-gunner of a certain Japanese Army Unit guards this side of the causeway, blown up at places by the enemy, across the one-kilometer sheet of water. Even the pill boxes of the British at Singapore seem to be visible from Johore Bharu. (Taken by Cameramen Chiku, Takeda and Koji and transported by air by Domei. Censored by War Ministry)

PEERS ARE PROBING '43 GENERAL BUDGET

Finance Minister Explains Nature of War and Asks People To Be Prepared

AID TO THAI MENTIONED

Count Futara Asks Government To Take Steps to Improve Officials' Standard

The spotlight has been shifted to the budget committee of the House of Peers, which has begun its examination of the ¥8,700,000,000 1942-43 fiscal year general budget which has already been passed by the Lower House.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya told the budget committee in plain language on Thursday morning that there was no prospect of a diminution in the tax burden of the people after the end of hostilities in the Greater East Asia War. This, he stated, is because the war Japan is now conducting is utterly different from any she has fought in the past in that it is a total war.

He warned the nation to face the fact that after peace the nation must maintain a military strength, which must necessarily be immense in view of the magnitude of the task of completing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The controlled economy will not be at an end with the restoration of peace," the Minister went on. "Neither will taxation become lower after the war. Free economy has gone out of the country never to return."

These statements were made in answer to a question by Yasumaro Shimojo, of the Doseikai, a minority group in the House.

Another interpellator, Viscount Kiko Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, the largest group, addressed a number of questions to Premier General Hideki Tojo.

More Pay for Officials

He demanded an increase in the pay of Government officials, saying that commodity prices have risen far more rapidly than the pay of officials.

The Premier's reply came: "I have known that some officials find it difficult to make both ends meet. I have a feeling that I must think twice before increasing the pay of officials. Men are shedding their precious blood on the firing lines. The people are enduring every sacrifice in the national cause. When my thoughts turn

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

All Hands at Shipbuilding

NICHI NICHI—Premier Tojo's words that the most important problem today is not so much the insufficiency of resources as the regulation of transportation was further clarified in the explanation of Communications Minister Terashima in a Lower House committee Wednesday. The Imperial ordinance issued Thursday to place merchant shipbuilding and repairing under the unitary supervision of the Navy Minister marks another step forward toward the clarification of the policy.

Already the nation is collaborating in the collecion of scrap iron to supplement this chief material for shipbuilding, pending the mammoth expansion in the ore-smelting facilities which will permit the proportion of scrap iron against ore in the manufacture of steel to be markedly lowered.

The next task on the program is to train the necessary personnel for the ships thus built. It is hoped that engineers, and the general public will cooperate with the Government so that the total strength of the nation may be devoted to the task of building ships and manning them.

A Central Organ for Southern Development

MIYAKO—The statements made by Premier Hideki Tojo in answer to questions in the Diet indicate that the Government has a plan to establish a central organization for the study of ways and means of developing the occupied southern regions. There is no doubt of the need of such an organization, the need increasing with the progress of the war. An organization to plan the development of the southern areas must necessarily be made to collaborate with the Manchurian Affairs Board and the Planning Board which is responsible for making plans for the extension of industrial capacity and output and the mobilization of materials.

Lower House Petitions Committee

MIYAKO—Premier Tojo was present at the deliberations of the Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday. The event is important as showing the attitude of the Government toward the question of reflecting the wishes of the people in measures adopted for the execution of national policy. If the Government has hitherto been more or less indifferent toward the committee, the body has but itself to thank for it. The petitions which have received the attention of the committee were for the most part unimportant from the viewpoint of the State. We hope that the committee will determine to see that the measures before it are a true embodiment of the wishes of the people as a whole.

Australia's Consternation

HOCHI—It is a treat to see Australia in great consternation as a crisis confronts it. This may be regarded as the first step in the downfall of the British Empire dominatin gthe seven seas. Australia's crisis has been brought about with its connections with the motherland and the United States being cut off by Japan's military operations. Australia now is marooned in the South Pacific.

Australia is asking for help from England to deliver it from its possible doom. How can England ever possibly send troops to rescue Australia, at a time when Singapore is threatened with capture by Japan and Burma invaded by Japanese troops? It seems that the Churchill Cabinet is going to leave the defense of Australia to the United States.

It is natural that Australia should be doomed at this time when the United States and Britain are being forced to retreat before Japan's onslaught. Australia as a vanguard of British imperialism in East Asia has been showing a hostile attitude toward Japan for many years. Its hostility must be counteracted by any means.

Progress of Measure for Maritime Transportation

CHUGAI—With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the importance of maritime transportation has increased by leaps and bounds with the result that Premier General Hideki Tojo especially emphasized this point during the Diet session.

The Communications Minister that it is of prime importance under the current state of affairs to build additional ships and for the Navy Ministry to manipulate what materials it has at its disposal to accomplish this object.

However, the matter of raising the efficiency of transportation

(Continued on Page 2)

SIEGE OF SINGAPORE MOOTED BY EXPERTS

General Kishimoto Warns Against Optimism—Time Required for Preparation

ANOTHER DUNKIRK SEEN

No Fortress Impregnable Before Japanese, Says Lieutenant General Yamamuro

Two high military authorities expressed their views concerning the forthcoming major offensive on Singapore in significant articles which attacted wide attention in the vernacular press recently. General Ayao Kishimoto, retired, an authority on siege tactics, dealt with the problems involved in operations against a fortified position like Singapore, while Lieutenant-Gene al Munetake Yamamuro, retired, former Inspector-General of the Imperial Artillery, elaborated on the spiritual element in the Malayan campaign.

Writing in the Kokumin, General Kishimoto predicts a worse tragedy than at Dunkirk for the British soldiers but warns the Japanese public against entertaining such optimism as to expect the fall of the fort ess by the Kingensetsu, or Empire Day, on February 11, while Lieutenant-General Yamamuro, disclosing the strenuous training undergone by Japanese Fo ces in preparation for jungle warfare, forecasts an even more brilliant performance by the Imperial units shortly.

"Winston Churchill, the British Pre-

"Winstnn Churchill, the British Prime Minister, is very pessimistic over the British situation in East Asia. However, though the Johore Strait is only about 2 kilometers in width, the the whole region is infested with mines. In order further to safeguard the island, Britain expended a clossal sum and years of labor in converting Singapore into one of the strongest and well equipt fortresses in the world.

"During the Japanese offensive on Port Arthur in the course of the Russo-Japanese War, the Russians managed to smuggle in fire-arms even whem the fortress was completely encircled. Singapore is not yet isolated from the world and consequently, it is not possible to assert that all aid from outside

Another factor which should not be overlooked is the tenacity of the Britons. Once Singapore is placed under

(Continued on Page 2)

85 Enemy Planes Downed in Large-Scale Attack

THREE SHIPS SUNK

In a huge-scale air attack on Java in the Netherlands East Indies on February 3, the Imperial Navy Air Force shot down or destroyed on the ground 85 enemy planes, wiping out the greater part of the enemy air force, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:15 p.m. Thursday. The communique said:

"The Imperial Navy Air Force, which is now steadily gaining control of the air over the entire area comprising the Macassar, Java, Flores, Molucca and Banda Seas, on February 3 carried out a major air raid on Sourabaya, Malang and other principal air bases on the island of Java and shot down or destroyed on the ground 85 enemy planes, of which six have not yet been confirmed. In this attack, the greater part of the enemy air force was wiped out. One of our warplanes dove into an enemy position, while three others have not yet reported home.

"For three days since February 1, the Imperial Navy Air Force operating in the same sector conducted reconnaissance flights over the western part of the Java Sea in search of the enemy, in the course of which it sank three ships of 6,000 tons, 3,000 tons, and 2,000 tons respectively."

SOURABAYA, CENTER OF COMMERCE

Sourabaya, a busy center of commerce and capital of the East Java Province, is the second largest city in Java, ranking next to Batavia. It is the foremost port of commerce and also the chief naval station in the Netherlands East Indies.

The streets of the city are built on the flat basin of the Carimas River and extend about 8 kilometers from east to west and 15 from north to south. Since the launching of extensive repair projects on the port and harbor, the dock facilities have been perfected. The port handles the greatest volume of trade of any city in the Netherlands East Indies.

The population of 350,000 includes 500 Japanese. There is a regular daily air transportation service between Batavia and Sourabaya. Its airdrome is situated to the south of the city on the western bank of the Sourabaya River. Its hangars and other facilities are up-to-date and quite efficient. There is also a naval air base to the southwest of the city, where seaplanes are assembled. Its facilities are the best of their kind in the Indies. The runways are well-constructed.

Malang is situated 80 kilometers south of Sourabaya along a river between two mountains. It is the pivotal center for the defense of Eastern Java, the divisional headquarters being located there. Its airdrome is in Nampes close to the town. Large-scale air facilities have recently been completed at Nampes, which now, with the Sourabaya airdrome forms the best in Eastern Java.

PAAN OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE TROOPS

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, February 5.—Crack units of the Imperial Forces operating in the Moulmein region on Tuesday evening captured Paan, strategic point situated 50 kilometers north of Moulmein. The Rising Sun flags can now be seen flying over former enemy positions in Paan.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON SALWEEN RIVER

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Fighting between Japanese and British forces facing each other across the Salween River is raging fiercely along a 60-kilometer front, from the mouth of the river north to Paan, according to a Melbourne radio broadcast intercepted here today. Japanese Forces are attempting to throw bridges across several shallow points along the river and make a passage for tank units, the radio report said. British forces were said to be guarding against possible Japanese surprise landings on the south and southwest coasts.

ARMY PLANES AGAIN ATTACK TENGAH

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, February 5.—Four enemy planes were set ablaze and five others destroyed for certain on the ground yesterday afternoon when waves of Japanese bombers and fighters, repeating furious raids against the Tengah airfield on Singapore Island, concentrated bombs and machine-gun fire upon approximately 20 enemy aircraft at the airfield. Without a single enemy plane challenging, the Japanese formation flew back to their bases safely after damaging other enemy aircraft.

MALAYA RECOVERING FROM WAR RAVAGES

World's Treasure Trove of Rubber and Tin Now Fast Returning to Normal

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, February 4.—With the fall of Johore Bharu as the turning point, the Malay Peninsula, the world's treasure house of rubber and tin, is fast returning to normal under Japanese occupation, it was reported by a Domei correspondent today.

Cows leisurely making their way through rubber plantations undisturbed by even a single rifle shot; Mohammedans praying before mosques whose golden domes shine in cloudless skies of tropical serenity; groups of Indians resting under trees from the scorching sun; barefooted Malayans nonchalantly walking along roads lined with beautiful plam trees; Chinese markets teeming with activity—these are pictures common to every town today where the British lion has been replaced by the Rising Sun flag testifying to the return of peace to recently war-torn areas and the confidence of the inhabitants in the Japanese troops.

The States of Kedah and Kelantan in the north, for instance, where the fighting first ended, already have returned to normal conditions. Under the cooperation of the Japanese Army, a new administrative system has been established at Alor Star in Kedah with the former government as the nucleus and the residents are making a new start with the realization of their encouraging and important role in "New Asia."

Not only have the electricity and water services already been restored but trading in agricultural products, in which Alor Star was the most active city in the entire Malay Peninsula has recommenced.

Efforts Successful

Contrary to previous misgivings that reconstruction work in Penang might be delayed on account of the large number of Chinese residents who form the most influential body there, the efforts of the Japanese Forces are meeting with rapid success. The Chinese, influenced by the power of the Imperial Forces and their signal victories as well as the Nanking Government's sterling development, are actively cooperating with Japanese residents in the reconstruction program. The city has now been cleaned and cleared of all traces of fighting and the modern buildings on Georgetown Street are now casting beautiful shadows over the Straits of Malacca.

Ipoh and Taiping, twin centers of the tin producing area in the State of Perak, present an encouraging sight as residents who fled at the advent of hostilities have returned and normal business activities have been revived.

Surprising the less enterprising Indians and Malayans, aggressive Chinese merchants with large stocks of goods, "hitherto unseen and now strangely making their appearance from somewhere" have already refilled their store fronts. The same Chinese merchants are also lending an interesting color to the situation with new signs "will trade only in Japanese military scrip."

Fresh fish from Penang and fresh vegetables are also sold in the markets to the huge delight of the inhabitants. The untiring efforts of the Japanese engineering corps have rebuilt the bridge spanning the Perek River between Ipoh and Taiping which the British destroyed when retreating.

Although only three weeks have elapsed since the termination of hostilities in Kuala Lumpur, the city is making rapid progress in reconstruction efforts. The streets have already been cleared of burning wreckage and refugees are returning daily. Two-thirds of the stores have already reopened their doors and Indian soldiers who surrendered to the Japanese are now proudly policing the streets for maintenance of peace and order.

In the town of Malacca, judging from the calm bearing of Mohammedans now holding their morning and evening worship at mosques as before, one might think these people never had heard of fighting.

Achieve Brilliant Results

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 4.—Japanese Naval Air Forces operating in the Malay District, which destroyed the main force of the British Eastern Fleet, on the second day of the Greater East War, have been active in the southern regions centering around the South China Sea, securing not only command of the air but also of the sea in these areas.

Squadrons of Japanese Naval aircraft have successively attacked the Seletar, Tengah, Sembawan and Kalang airdromes, in Singapore, Singora and Kuantan, in Malaya; Pontianak, Tarakan and other airfields in Borneo; Lingga Island, Medan and Padang, in Sumatra; Muntok and Toboali, in Bangka Island, shooting down 57 aircraft and destroying 91 others up to January 27.

Disturbing the enemy supply routes toward Singapore, Japanese Naval planes have sunk enemy warships and vessels which had been sailing between Banka and Malacca Straits to pick up British soldiers withdrawing from Singapore.

During the period between January 26 and February 3, enemy vessels of between 2,000 tons and 10,000 tons in size which were sunk by the Japanese, total more than ten ships.

With the expansive southern waters, including the South China Sea, Celebes and Java Seas and the Malacca Strait, dominated by Japanese aircraft, and the encirclement of Singapore progressing steadily, another tragedy of Dunkirk is expected in Southern Asia.

Told to Hold Isle

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, has exhorted the defenders of Singapore to hold out to the last, it was reported here from Shanghai today.

In an order of the day issued today, General Wavell declared that the main thing for the Singapore defenders now is to gain time until "considerable reinforcements" dispatched by both Great Britain and the United States have arrived.

Guardians of Hongkong Peace

Gunboats of the Imperial Navy are patrolling the vital coast of the Hongkong isle, erstwhile left arm of British imperialism on the Asiatic continent. The area, occupied by Japanese Forces, is now under the administration of Governor-General Rensuke Isogai. (Censored by the Navy Ministry on February 3. Otsu No. 17-512).

PEERS ARE PROBING '43 GENERAL BUDGET

(Continued From Page 1)

to the men at the front and to the people at the home front, I cannot get into a mood to give salary raises to officials, although I am aware that some of them are in need of financial help."

Premier Tojo was present at the deliberations of the Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday morning, and in an address to the body desired its cooperation with the Government in the reflection of the wishes of the people in measures for the execution of national policy.

First Time in 33 Yrs.

It was the first time in 33 years that a Premier has attended a session of the Petitions Committee, and the second time since the establishment of the Diet system.

The first Premier to be present at the discussions of the Petitions Committee was the late Prince Taro Katsura.

The Premier's attendance at the session of the Petitions Committee on Thursday, it was whispered in political circles, was intended to be a demonstration of the fact that there is no foundation to reports about the interest of the Government in the proceedings of the Petitions Committee fading to inattention.

Observers, who remembered that the Premier had eagerly sought touch with the masses ever since he was called to the Premiership, took his attendance at the meeting of the Petitions Committee as matter of fact.

The Premier appeared in the room of the Petitions Committee shortly after 10 a.m. just before the body started the day's work. He was introduced to the committee by its chairman.

As the Premier appeared on the platform, there was a burst of handclapping from the committee.

He began his address by referring to the vital nature of the work of the Petitions Committee.

He said that the right of petitioning the Government is not only guaranteed by the Constitution but at the same time its exercise makes it possible for the wishes of the people to be known to the Government.

Premier Gives His Views

"I have repeatedly pointed out during the current Diet session," he declared, "that I have a great desire to acquaint myself closely with what the people are thinking about the Government's policy. My wish is to see the wishes of the people reflected in Government measures as accurately as possible. I take the occasion to make it clear that the Government has never regarded the Petitions Committee as one regards the blind gut. In view of the current situation, we are prepared to give greater consideration than hithertofore to petitions from members of the House of Representatives, which have nothing to distinguish them from petitions from the mass of the people.

"I particularly want the Petitions Committee to use very circumspection in the examination of petitions filed with it, and to exercise care to see that the petitions adopted by it are both urgent and proper. I have a great hope of the committee working to its utmost to have the will of the people become known to the Government and cooperating in the reflection of popular wishes in Government measures."

Meanwhile, the House of Peers passed three legislative bills on Thursday and promptly sent them to the Lower House. With that, the House had acted on all 29 legislative bills, which were first laid before it.

The House of Representatives adopted 21 bills on Thursday. They now go to the Peers. It has thus cleared all 55 bills, which were submitted first to it.

17 Bills Passed

A total of 17 legislative measures has already been sanctioned by both Houses.

There remain 67 such bills whose enactment awaits the approval, of either of the two Houses.

The ¥18,000,000,000 war expenditure budget, the most vital of bills with which the current Diet was presented by the Government, was enacted late last month.

The other important budgetary bill, the 1942-43 general budget, running to ¥8,700,000,000 which was passed by the House of Representatives earlier in the week, is now before the Peers, who are scanning it in committee.

In the meantime, the House of Peers met in plenary session at 10:17 a.m.

Bills for Reforms

Four bills reforming the administration of law were reported to the House by the committee which had been studying them.

In his report, Count Yoshinori Futara, chairman of the committee, requested the Government to take steps to improve the standards of Government officials.

Premier Tojo, who was present, was prompt to reply, making the reassuring statement that the Government officials as a whole are disciplined and absolutely dependable.

The Premier's statement in substance was as follows:

"When the entire nation is united closely for successful execution of the war, the Government keenly feels the necessity of stricter official discipline. I am delighted to be able to state here that the majority of officials have been exerting themselves to the utmost for the fulfilment of their duties. The Government will redouble its efforts for enforcement of stricter discipline in the future."

After a brief debate, all four juridical bills were adopted. The House also passed about 15 other legislative measures.

Thai Getting Financial Aid

Japan is giving financial aid to Thailand.

This important statement was made by Takeo Haraguchi, Director of the Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, on Thursday in the course of his answer to a question asked in the committee of the House of Peers studying the bill establishing a central bank for the development of the southern regions.

"Thailand has hitherto managed to maintain a policy of retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government," Mr. Haraguchi told his questioner. "The situation which has been caused by the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War in which it stands at the side of this country is to blame for the rapidity with which the expenses of the Thai Government are increasing. A plan for financial aid to Thailand has been made by us, and it has been in effect for some time."

Under Japanese Rule

Some of the regions which have been occupied by the Imperial Forces will pass under Japanese rule, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo told the House of Representatives on Thursday afternoon.

This statement came in the course of his answer to a question about the remarks made by him and Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura in offering to the House four juridical bills, which had been passed by the Peers earlier in the day.

"Consular jurisdiction was abolished in Thailand last year," the Foreign Minister said. "China is the country where the consular court is maintained.

Some to Get Independence

"Some of the territories which have been occupied by the Imperial Forces in the southern regions will be granted independence. Others will pass under Japanese rule. We plan to enforce what juridical steps are considered advisable in those territories, which have come under Japanese rule."

Questions were raised by Takeo Mitamura, of the Koa Domei, about the Government's policy in punishing economic offences.

They were answered by Justice Minister Iwamura, who said among other things that there can be a hope of wiping out crime of an economic nature only when the people disdain acting in any manner, which would be injurious to the national cause.

A number of petitions was adopted by the Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday.

Study of Ancient Chronicle

Among them was one for the establishment of an organ to engage exclusively in the study of the Kojiki or Ancient Chronicle, the oldest history of Japan.

The attitude of the Government toward the proposal was indicated in a statement from the Education Ministry made in answer to a question from a committee-man before the plan was adopted. It was to the following effect.

"The situation the nation is facing requires that there should be such an institution as is called for. The Imperial Universities, the Jingu Kogakukan and other academic institutions are making a comprehensive study of Japan's old literature. But there is none making a special study of the Kojiki. The Education Ministry may be counted on to work to realize the plan for a special institution for the study of the Ancient Chronicle."

P.I. Industries Urged to Resume Operations; Normal Business Is Predicted in Near Future

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—Urging speedy restoration of industrial activities in Manila, Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines has asked, through the Department of Agriculture of the provisional Government of the Philippines, proprietors of industrial establishments to resume operations at their earliest convenience, it was learned here today.

Industries specified by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces included storage batteries, bricks, tobacco, brewing, refrigeration, rice polishing, leathers and hides, spinning and weaving, beer, candle, coconut oil, tinning, iron ware, printing, hemp ropes, sugar and alcohol.

Premier Hideki Tojo, responding to a question posed by Viscount Masatoshi Okouchi in yesterday's plenary session of the Budget Committee of the Upper House, asserted that, all necessary measures are being taken for the protection of cultural and scientific establishments created by Western Powers in the Japanese-occupied areas in the southern regions.

The Premier added that protection will be given in all cases unless they hamper military operations.

He also revealed to a session of the Upper House that the Government is intending to create a strong central organ in order to make exhaustive studies of ways and means for developing the southern regions.

The Government has been making close studies of the functions of such an organ which will be established in the near future, the Premier further stated.

Mexico Defends Coast

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—As defense against attacks from the sea, the Mexican Defense Ministry announced today that strong coastal batteries have been erected on both sides of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific and Perto Mexico, on the Atlantic, according to a Mexico report received here today.

Rangoon Radio Silenced

Domei

BANGKOK, February 5.—Apparently wrecked by intensive bombing by Japanese Air Forces yesterday, the Rangoon radio station suspended broadcasts this morning, according to a report received here. The radio station daily had been releasing malignant propaganda against Japan since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

SIEGE OF SINGAPORE MOOTED BY EXPERTS

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese control, Australia, India, and other possessions which Britain annexed through centuries of exploitation will be exposed to the gravest danger. It is to be assumed therefore that the enemy will guard the fortress to the last.

"Siege warfare is veritably a pitting of might against might, and as such, considerable time is required in preparing the strategy. Huge guns must be placed in the right positions and various other steps taken, before completing the preparations for a general offensive. Siege warfare differs fundamentally from field operations in which the Imperial Forces demonstrated lightning speed, and consequently it would be a big mistake to prophesy that Singapore will be reduced, for instance, by the Kigensetsu.

"Who could have anticipated such brilliant accomplishments attained by our Forces in attacking the enemy fleet at Pearl Harbors; who would have even dreamed that the air units of the Imperial Forces would sink the most well equipped and modern warships like the Repulse and Brince of Wales almost instantaneously?

"These remarkable results are indicative of the absolute supremacy of the Japanese strategy. No matter how desperately the enemy tries to hold Singapore, the eventual fall of the fortress is inevitable."

Lieutenant-General Munetake Yamamuro, writing inthe Yomiuri, has the following to say:

"Britain boasted to the world that Singapore was impregnable and various Powers recognized Britain's claim. The word 'impregnable', however, is a deda letter as far as the Imperial Forces are concerned. From the commanding general to the ordinary private, Japanese soldiers possess a certain spirit of loyalty and patriotism and it was this spirit which enabled them to accomplish what the have done so far in the War of Greater East Asia under the most adverse conditions.

"The smashing victories scored by our Forces was not because the British troops were inefficient and weak but because of the indomitable spirit of our men their and vigorous training during peacetime.

"In fortifying Singapore, Britain attached importance to the defense of the island from an attack from the sea, the British authorities contending that even the Japanese Forces would never dare to attack the fortress from the rear since this region is a impenetrable jungle. Our forces nevertheless smashed through this area with superhuman swiftness.

"Behind this gigantic success, however, lies years of research in jungle warfare. Japanese authorities have long studied operating tanks in a thick jungle where visibility is almost nil. They spent many a sleepless night in solving the problem of how to make it possible to lead gun detachments through marshy fields. The success of the Imperial Forces, I repeat, is ascribable to vigorous training and superiority of arms.

"The final goal of the Malayan campaign, however, is still to be accomplished, and the world will be still more surprised with the remarkable feats of the Imperial Forces when airplanes, tanks, artillery, and other arms are brought into full play."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

facilities is equally, if not more, important and urgent than the building of additional vessels. Consequently, it is hoped that the Government officials as well as the civilan companies will eercise still more efforts toward this end.

To Resume Rail Service

Transocean

ISTANBUL, January 25.—Railway traffic between Turkey and Europe is to be opened on February 20. There will be five trains daily.

CHIANG DISGUSTED WITH U.S., ENGLAND

Kuomintang Head Refuses Post Of Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in Asia

Domei

NANKING, February 4.—Chungking's sentiments toward Britain and the United States are growing worse on account of the Anglo-American failure to keep promises to supply sufficient arms and ammunition to Chungking troops. Some Chungking leaders are even threatening Britain and America that a separate peace will be concluded with Japan.

The recent friction between Chungking and the United States and Great Britain is indicated by the following facts:

1. Greatly disappointed over the defeat of the United States and British troops by Japan's lightning attacks, General Chiang Kai-shek has refused an Anglo-American offer to assume the post of commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in East Asia.

2. General Chiang is in no mood to dispatch two Chungking army corps to Burma and one army corps to Singapore, since he has come to realize his mistake in believing in the supremacy of British and American troops.

3. The recent change of Chungking's Foreign Minister was due to the fact that former Foreign Minister Quo Taichi was entirely mistaken in his forecast about the real power of Japan, Britain and the United States.

4. So far Britain has supplied Chungking troops to be sent to Burma with only four heavy-guns, 15 planes and 125 light machine-guns, despite previous promises to furnish a large supply for arms and ammunition.

In this connection, the Chungking Ambassador to London, Dr. Wellington Koo, has filed a strong protest with the British Government.

5. Newly-appointed Chungking Foreign Minister Sung Tzu-wen is now negotiating with American financial authorities for a loan of $100,000,000 using salt and other taxes from Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow provinces as security for the loan.

The above fact is a clear evidence of the deep financial difficulties of the Chungking regime.

6. The Chungking authorities are also having a difficult time in raising necessary funds to be spent for the political operation of the Chinese Communists.

LABOR UNIONS IN U.S. ACCEPT F.D.R.'S PROPOSAL

Will Send Three Representatives Each to Capital for Parley

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial organization have accepted President Roosevelt's proposal that the two great labor unions send three representatives each to Washington for a discussion of national labor problems with the American Chief Executive.

This was revealed in an announcement made today in Washington by Stephen Early, white House Secretary, according to a report received here from the United States capital.

Simultaneously, Mr. Early announced that a War Time Labor Committee has been established to tide the United States over the present emergency through cooperation between Government and labor.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress for Industrial Organization, have agreed to attend the first meeting tomorrow with President Roosevelt, while Mr. Sidney Hillman, Associate Director-General of the office of Production Management, also will be present.

The initial session is scheduled to discuss the main topic of cooperation between American labor and the Government, Mr. Early said.

Meanwhile, the United States press expressed the opinion that acceptance by the Congress of Industrial Organization of President Roosevelt's proposal had been made in direct opposition to Mr. John L. Lewis, former C.I.O. head, who had suggested amalgamation of the Congress of Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor.

Condor Airlines Revived

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—The Syndicato Condor Limitada will resume air services shortly in Brazil under sole Brazilian management, according to a report from Rio de Janeiro received here today via Madrid.

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Activities of U-Boat Cripple Cuba Trade As Seamen Strike

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—Apparently unnerved by reports of German submarine activities in nearby American waters, sailors of the Cuban merchant fleet have called a general strike, it was reported here today by the German News Agency, quoting dispatches from Havana received in Buenos Aires. The sailors on strike have demanded that appropriate measures be taken to lessen the danger from submarine attacks and have asked for more pay in view of the greater risks. Due to the disquieting nature, the report said, the normally busy port of Havana has been reduced to a state of complete inactivity by the strike.

JAVA PAPER OPPOSES AUSSIE ENVOY SHIFT

Criticizes Projected Appointment of Baron van Beyeren For Canberra

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 24.—A message from Batavia intercepted here this morning states that the projected appointment of Baron van Beyeren, who is presently stationed at Teheran, to the post of N.E.I. Minister in Canberra, was sharply criticized by the paper Java Bode, which declared that he would act there "like a cat in a strange warehouse."

Instead, the paper recommends Consul-General Elink Schuurman, who knows Australia and is greatly respected there, for the Canberra post.

The Java Bode points out that van Beyeren is the only Netherlands diplomat who is at present in the Middle East, apart from Ankara, and asks "Why withdraw him?"

Stressing the extreme importance of Canberra at present, the paper adds that it was about time that a fresh breeze swept through the Netherlands Foreign Ministry and that more attention was paid to merits than to titles in choosing envoys. The paper then criticizes the Netherlands diplomatic representation in the East in general as inadequate as to quantity and quality and continues that a transfer of the Minister from Teheran to Canberra would mean that somebody totally unacquainted with Pacific affairs would be sent. Why, if Schuurman was regarded as unsuitable, could not some able Dutch diplomat chased out of Europe be appointed to the Canberra post, it is asked. Merit and efficiency must come before diplomatic careers. Why can the Netherlands not learn from Great Britain, which had to pay a high price for the failure of some of her diplomats to live up to their responsibilities?

Reaches British Port

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The 7,000-ton Ocean Vanguard, first ship to be completed of a fleet of merchant vessels new under onstruction in the United States for the British Government, arrived at an undisclosed British port today, it was revealed here in a London dispatch.

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U-BOAT SENDS DOWN 16TH U.S. STEAMER

Luftwaffe Repulse Soviets—Bomb Objectives at Tobruk And Malta

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The United States Navy Department today announced that the 3,627-ton San Gil, of the United Fruit Company, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

The ill-fated American merchantman was the 16th victum to be sunk by enemy undersea craft since the commencement of U-boat activities in the waters stretching from Nova Scotia to Florida, it was added.

Fighting Continues

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—Sharp fighting continued unabated on the eastern front yesterday, the High Command announced today.

German pursuit planes last night reportedly attacked Soviet columns, as well as industrial plants, railway stations and mechanized units in the Karelian sector. Seven Soviet aircraft were said to have been shot down in aerial combats.

Referring to the battle in North Africa, the communique said Indian forces engaged to cover the British retreat were beaten, while German warplanes bombed British motorcar columns around Tobruk and supply dumps near Massa Matruh, Libya.

German aircraft were said to have continued blasting British military objectives on the island of Malta.

Libyan Retreat Excuse

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—British assertions that Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of German forces in North Africa, had received reinforcements via French territory were termed in authoritative quarters here today as further attempts to excuse British military reverses in North Africa.

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LONDON PESSIMISTIC ON AID TO SINGAPORE

Attack on Marshall Islands By U.S. Fleet Fails to Dispel Fears

Domei

BERNE, February 4.—London military experts are evidencing growing pessimism regarding the possibility of air reinforcements arriving in Singapore, it was reported today by the Swiss Nationalzeitung.

The sweeping Japanese drive down the Malay Peninsula has given British military leaders a more realistic understanding of the gravity of the British position in East Asia, it was said.

With airdromes situated on the northern side of the island useless because of their vulnerability to Japanese artillery fire, the British air force stationed in Singapore will be insufficient to meet Japanese air attacks, the London circles were reported as saying.

Furthermore, British Hurricanes and Spitfires must use airdromes in Sumatra, thus operating under the handicap of greater distance, the paper said.

British Predict Fall

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—The pessimistic view that Singapore will fall to Japanese Forces around the middle of the month, is being expressed by leading London newspapers, a dispatch received here from the British capital disclosed today.

In anticipation of the imminent fall of the British naval base, the London Times, the News Chronicle and the Daily Telegraph, in recent editorials, have declared that the Government should let the people know the real war situation in East Asia.

U.S. Public Pessimistic

Domei

MADRID, February 4.—Streams of newspaper extras announcing alleged American successes in the Bataan Peninsula and the Marshall Islands have failed to dispel the American public's pessimism concerning the fate of Singapore, it was reported here from New York today.

The prevailing feeling is ten to one that Singapore will suffer the same fate as Hongkong, although the eastern Gibraltar's defense possibilities are far greater than those of the islet off the China Coast, the report said.

However military experts have pointed out that fundamental tactical and strategic errors, such as those which brought about the downfall of the Maginot line, cannot be patched up by heroism.

Major Error Seen

These quarters said that the British have committed a major error at Singapore by believing that the island was attackable only from the sea.

This fundamental mistake, these experts said, has created an odd situation in which $400,000,000 worth of the world's heaviest coastal artillery, consisting of 16 and 18 inch rifles, whose shells are fatal within a range of 30 to 40 miles, are remaining silent and pointed to the empty sea, while shells are falling around them.

Numerous aircraft and naval fuel stores capable of holding a million tons of fuel, gasoline and oil are useless as aircraft are unable to utilize the airdrome and the navy cannot venture into the base, it was said.

It was pointed out that food and munition stores, which would have guaranteed to Singapore the ability to withstand a siege from the coast, cannot compensate for lack of water.

Lack of water, together with a mass of a million and half inhabitants, many of whom are jamming the water-front seeking escape to Sumatra, are held among Americans as forming Singapore's Achilles heel, despite the British assertion that the water supply problem has been solved.

While the raid on the Marshall Islands has been splashed in the press as a diversion tactic to relieve Singapore and Australia, the American public feels that the coup is insufficient to compensate the Hawaii defeat, the report said.

British Retreating

As the Greater East Asia War neared the end of the second month, the main theater of fighting momentarily shifted to Burma where Japanese troops, after capturing Moulmein, are reported to be chasing retreating British defenders toward Rangoon at a point 30 miles north of Moulmein, according to an official British communique from Rangoon.

While Japanese land forces are thus carrying out their slashing drive toward Rangoon, Japanese planes yesterday raided central Burma as well as Rangoon, inflicting severe damages including four enemy combat planes, and on a bomber which was demolished on the ground at the Toungoo airdrome, 240 kilometers north of the Burmese capital.

Is of World Interest

But the focal point of world interest in the Pacific war remained on the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula where the Japanese were massing their forces on the northern bank of the Johore Strait preparatory to unleashing a death blow at the once proud British garrison.

In London the final assault on Singapore is anticipated within 24 hours while anxiety over the fate of the British citadel is growing hourly. British sources frankly admitted that a break in the public morale is likely to be expressed as they doubt whether Singapore's populace can be able to withstand the terror of modern warfare.

In the Netherlands East Indies front Japanese Forces were consolidating their positions in Borneo, Celebes and in Amboina and are mopping up enemy forces while Imperial Headquarters have announced the occupation of Tawao on January 24.

Tawao is a strategically important port city in British North Borneo, approximately 100 kilometers north of Tarakan, on the Celebes sea, the announcement stated, adding 587 Japanese nationals who had been in British custody since the outbreak of the war were freed by Japanese troops.

From Australia, which is becoming increasingly jittery over the growing possibility of a Japanese attack, came reports of blackout drills held along a 127 mile stretch skirting the east coast of the Sydney area last night.

U.S. Observer Pessimistic

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Obviously impressed by striking Japanese achievements, the Scripps-Howard columnist, Raymond Clapper, commenting on the East Asia situation, declared today that "it's one thing to have confidence in ultimate victory but it's dangerous to underestimate the task of winning that victory."

"Winning back East Asia," he said, "is the hardest job we ever undertook—after the Japanese advance is checked, we must fact a long hard struggle to drive them back to their home base."

"Nobody who is informed regarding military affairs views it as an easy job or a short one," he asserted.

Singapore Under Bombings

Domei

BERNE, February 4.— Terrific and incessant Japanese bombings have torn and gutted the once beautiful and peaceful city of Singapore, which now resembles the confusion and nightmare conditions in London during the German air raids last winter, according to a Singapore correspondent of the Exchange-Telegraph today.

Just before daybreak, squadron after squadron of Japanese bombers roar through a hail of anti-aircraft fire to drop a shower of heavy caliber bombs upon the city, the correspondent said.

Large fires have been started in many parts of the city as the air raids daily increase in intensity, he said.

After each raid, Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas Governor of Singapore, can be seen in half pants and shirt, with his sleeves rolled up, directing the fire-fighters battling with the raging flames.

Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, general officer in charge of the Malayan command, also was observed among the workers helping to clear away the debris, the correspondent said.

Hardly before the citizens are given a breathing spell, the air raid siren again sounds throughout the city, and everyone makes a mad dash for the air raid shelters. Here, aristocratic Britishers are jammed in with coolies in a stuffy, close atmosphere, waiting for the all clear signal, he said.

Southern Region Development Discussed

Opinions Concerning Utilization of Natural Resources Mooted by Leading Authorities at Japan Times Round-Table

A round-table conference of those interested in enterprises in southern regions was hed recently under the auspices of The Japan Times and Advertiser. Opinions concerning the development of natural resources in Greater East Asia, the promotion of racial culture in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and other related topics formed the subjects of discussion.

Those who participated in the conference were Rear-Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, retired, director of the Oceanic Department of the Japan Airways Company; Masatane Tobari, managing director of the Nanyo Kaiun Kaisha; Yoichi Itagaki, assistant professor of the Tokyo University of Commerce; Makoto Oiwa of the East Asia Economic Research Institute of the South Manchuria Railway Company; Magoshiro Oshima, president of the Nanyo Development Company; Kunio Kawamoto, chief secretary of the Overseas Ministry; and Kyohei Kato, president of the Taiwan Development Company. The opinions expressed at the conference follow:

Japan Times and Advertiser (Hereinafter T-A):

The world today views Japan from an angle different from that prevailing before December 8, 1941. Japan has jumped up from the Japan of East Asia to the Japan of the world. This is due to the country's brilliant military achievements. The aim of this conference is to let the public know the importance of economics in the warfare of construction or the warfare of resources which will follow the military warfare now going on. We should like to hear Mr. Kato speak on a problem concerning the development of southern regions.

No Enemy Currencies

Mr. Kato: As was announced by the Government, no currency of the United States and Britain will be allowed to circulate in occupied regions. This principle should be upheld. Under the military administration military scrip must be circulated. As regards the settlement of trade accounts, Philippine sugar, Manila hemp, Malayan rubber and other commodities can be brought to Japan, but it may not be possible for Japan at least for the time being to send goods necessary to the southern regions. Naturally, it will be difficult to settle accounts on trade balance. Official rates will have to be fixed.

T-A: Future trade depends solely upon transportation. We should like to learn Mr. Tobari's opinion concerning this.

Mr. Tobari: Southern countries stand for material production, while northern regions for industrial production. Goods to be carried from south to north will be of enormous bulk, while those from north to south will probably be of comparatively small bulk for the time being. Even in the past, Japanese ships going southward carried large amount of goods on their return trips. On the other hand, men moving southward from the north are always very numerous. Chinese move in the largest number. About 7,000,000 Chinese live in the southern regions exclusive of Australia and India. They come and go on an yearly average of 500,000. The movement of cargo is just the opposite. Japan is sorely in need of ships to meet the situation. The Japan Economic Federation has recently mentioned the tonnage of ships needed at 15,000,000. Ships must be built at any rate.

The Marine Affairs Board has recently been established. It will look after shipping affairs. Reclamation of old iron for shipbuilding is now going on in full swing. If iron is not sufficient, it will be better for Japan to build wooden ships.

T-A: How about air transport?

Rear-Admiral Matsunaga: Japan's air transportation must be expanded. For example, the Tokyo-Fukuoka-Taihoku-Canton-Saigon-Bangkok air service should be extended to Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya and beyond. At any rate, expansion of Japan's air services will be a matter of great importance with the development of the war situation. Transportation of mail will be more important than that of passengers at least for the time being. When I visited Portuguese Timor for the first time, I saw the Governor-General there. He inspected a Japanese airplane and asked me whether the plane was bought from the United States or from another country. He had no idea that Japan could build such an excellent plane as the Clipper. When I explained to him that the machine was manufactured in Japan, he was very greatly surprised and since then he has begun to pay great respect toward Japan.

Mr. Oiwa: The racial question in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere comprises, in a nutshell, social and economic relations between the Japanese and other races. In essence, it is a matter of how to realize the principle of mutual prosperity. The Filipinos have been very much affected by many centuries of Spanish culture and naturally their mode of living and feeling follow Western ways. Here lies the great problem of how the Japanese will get along with them when they come in contact.

Not on Liberalism

Mr. Kawamoto: The principle of racial self-determination based on liberalism should be eliminated as far as the East Asia racial question is concerned.

Mr. Itagaki: The guiding principle of the Greater East Asia policy is a very important question. One must clearly see what the American and British influences are which have penetrated the southern regions and understand the colonial policies behind them and distinguish the difference betwcen Japan's East Asia policy and their policies. Unless these points are made clear, it will be difficult for the Japanese to have a firm conviction concerning their own guiding principle for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

What then was the substance of the American and European colonial policies? They are epitomized as essentially policies of economic exploitation. Their economic policies were based on this principle. They have no lofty ideals. Their sole objective was to take as much natural resources as possible from the southern regions and for this they developed a technique of their own. Naturally, these countries paid no attention at all to the education of the exploited inhabitants. This is exemplified by the Dutch policy in the Netherlands East Indies. About 90 per cent of the 68,000,000 people are illiterate. Another equally detrimental policy is that of the United States in forcing a superabundance of "education" on the inhabitants. This is found in the Philippines, where the United States has given them more than a liberal education and has caused them to be poisoned by it leading the Filipinos to forget their original racial spirit. This may be termed "spiritual exploitation."

Japan must practise a new principle replacing the American and the British policies. In the economic domain, this country must lead the inhabitants of the southern regions to share the profits. Japan also should induce them to reawaken to their own original spirit. They must be led to be conscious of the mission imposed on them as members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is to be established through their cooperation.

Mr. Kawamoto: So far both the United States and Britain have been torturing Japan and other East Asiatic nations. The wheel of fortune has turned in Japan's favor, while these countries will have to go through great hardship to get necessary materials. Japan need not hesitate in utilizing the natural resources of the southern regions if these are used for the construction of a highly-centralized defense State, because Japan must as the leader bear the responsibility for the construction of a new East Asiatic order, and unless Japan completes its construction, no new order for bringing about permanent peace in the East Asiatic countries can be built up. Japan's responsibility is really great.

Mr. Kato: I should like to say two things, first, that the British and American colonial policies aimed at the exploitation of the southern lands without regard for the natives' comforts or discomforts. The Japanese, with the object of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere, should not follow in the footsteps of the British and Americans, but should devote themselves to the development of these lands for the sake of the inhabitants, not of Japan's sole benefit. The East Indies abound in mineral wealth, to mention but one instance of their possibilities as a producer of raw materials, and care must be taken in the development of such mineral wealth. Second, I should like to stress the undesirability of allowing capitalists to control the development of these lands. All development must be under rigid control, the larger the sphere of development the greater the need for proper control. That is the only way to prevent corruption.

Capital and Material

Mr. Yamamoto: In short, capital and raw material must be considered together, and the one must fit the other. Idealistic theorizing about methods of development are no good. Methods should be determined on the spot, where the actual state of affairs can be verified.

Mr. Kato: In the past there have been instances of development companies that failed because of too much adherence to impracticable ideals.

T-A: Could you tell the people something about the difficulty of development in the south?

Mr. Kawamoto: It isn't right to reassure them too much, like telling them that once all the south has been conquered things will turn out just as the people want them to. That isn't true.

T-A: Hitherto the needs of the people in the south have been supplied by the western races. It will be Japan's turn to assume the role of mother, and as leader of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere she will have to prepare herself accordingly.

Mr. Kato: For the full development of all the resources of these lands I think it is necessary to employ foreigners who are not hostile to Japan. There is no harm in employing neutral foreigners. Besides, Japanese labor is not enough. The lands to be developer are too extensive, and the raw materials too abundant, to be completely developed by the Japanese only. Foreign labor is necessary.

(To be Continued)

Burmese People Have Surprising Knowledge Of Customs Existing in Japanese Nation

What impresses a newsman most in the recent Burma campaign, say Asahi's special correspondents in that region is the general knowledge that all the Burmese people seem to possess of the Japanese nation.

Most of the Burmese are pro-Japanese, and whenever Japanese Forces pass through a Burmese village the inhabitants draw near and greet the soldiers with shouts of "Banzai." Some of them even bring cooked rice or fruits, and present them to the officers and soldiers, who are invariably agreeably astonished at such evidences of good-will. There are numerous instances to show that the Burmese are glad of the presence of the Japanese Forces.

Once, when a detachment of the Japanese Army was traveling along the banks of the Kyan River in the direction of Moulmein, they were hailed by a native boat which was coming upstream. The native interpreter told the Japanese commander in fluent Japanese that he and his men had come to meet the Jaapnese Forces, and that they would be glad if they could be of some service to the soldiers. The occupants of the boat insisted on accompanying the Japanese troops. Moreover they assembled all the inhabitants from nearby villages and induced them to go too. Escorted by this enthusiastic group of Burmese the Japanese troops reached Moulmein.

At the time of the capture of Moulmein the town of Kadoh was filled with refugees from Moulmein. These refugees presented the Japanese Forces with their steam-boats which used to ply up and down the Salween River. When the Japanese Forces entered Kadoh, the whole town came forward to welcome them.

At Kaw-ka-reit most of the natives had run away and the town was practically empty. But the monks in the temples still remained, and when the Japanese troops entered the town, they were welcomed by the monks who brought with them pewters of steaming coffee and piles of bread. "Your God and ours are the same," they said.

Simultaneously with the entry of the Japanese Forces into Moulmein, twenty-four of the leading citizens of the city approached the Press Bureau of the Japanese Army, and requested that the administration of the city be left in their hands. They also produced arm bands and requested that these be marked with Japanese signs as a token of the trust that existed between them. Such spontaneous willingness to co-operate with the Japanese speaks well for the future of Burmese-Japanese relations, the correspondents concluded.

TRAINING SCHOOLS SET UP

Education Ministry Takes Steps to Combat Shortage of Teachers

For the purpose of supplying the shortage of middle school teachers of mathematics, physics and chemistry, the Education Ministry is due to establish five extra teachers' training schools this year, in addition to the six extra training schools already set up by the same Ministry, reports Domei.

These five extra training schools are to be opened in the Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kyushu and Osaka Imperial Universities and Nara Women's Higher Normal School. The enrollment is 30 persons for each school. Qualification for entrance is a graduation from middle school or girls' higher school. The course of study is three years, and a teachers' license for normal, middle, and girls' higher schools is granted to graduates.

Students of these training schools are exempted from school fee, and receive a scholarship of ¥240 yearly, the report adds.

Reich Dye Firm to Expand

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 4.—The German Dye Trust announced the increase of its capital from 800 to 848.5 million marks by the issue of new shares to the amount of 48.5 million marks which have already been subscribed. The new increase of capital will be used for taking part in the program of the French Dye Concern "Francocolor" by the German Dye Trust as well as for financing purposes. The new shares will shortly be introduced to the bourse.

Buick Head Gets Post

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—As a measure to facilitate the transformation of the United States automotive industry from a peacetime to wartime enterprise, Ernest Kantzler, chairman of the automotive branch of the War Production Board, announced this morning the appointment of Irving Jacob Reuter, former president of the Buick Automobile Corporation, as its adviser, a Washington dispatch revealed here today.

French Industry Reviving

D.N.B.

The economic report of the Bank of France for 1941 shows that the revival of the French industry can largely be traced to the German order which benefitted almost all branches of industry. Thanks to the efforts of the Government, production of wheat, potatoes, beets, and while generally increased. That more ready cash was available could be noted in the increase of deposits, it was indicated.

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FORESTATION EXTENDED

30 Year Program Announced by France

The 'Journal Official' published a reforestation program for France, extending over a period of 30 years, by which France's forested area is to be increased by one million hectares, reports D.N.B.

With the establishment of new industries for the production of cellulose, cell wool and fuel for gas generators there will be a growing demand for wood in the years to come. Within the scope of the new national reconstruction program, the French Government will make necessary measures for the development of all forestry enterprises.

OGAWA SUCCUMBS; WAS EX-RAIL CHIEF

Was 73 Years Old—Last Rites Monday at Seisho Temple

Heikichi Ogawa, former Justice Minister and former Railways Minister, died of gallstones at his home at Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, at 1:50 p.m. Thursday. The late politician was 73 years of age. Last rites will be held Monday afternoon at the Seisho Temple, Shiba, with Mitsuru Toyama, his close friend, as chairman of the funeral committee.

The late Mr. Ogawa was born at Fujimi village, Suwa, Nagano Prefecture in 1869. He was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University and then entered the practise of law. He was elected 14 times as a member of the Diet from the Nagano prefectural constituency. At one time he was an outstanding member of the now defunct Seiyukai, a large political party in the House of Representatives.

He held at various times the posts of President of the now defunct National Census Board, Justice Minister, and Railways Minister during his official career. Besides, he was adviser to the East Asia Uni-Cultural Society founded by the late Prince Atsumaro Konoye, president of the Chosen Society, and many other societies interested in overseas affairs. In 1936 he was implicated in a railway scandal, but was paroled through an act of amnesty in June, 1940.

Because of his close relations to the late Prince Konoye, Mr. Ogawa was one of the advisers to Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier. The remainder of his life was devoted to the construction of East Asia, in which connection he visited China more than once. His name is remembered by many people in connection with his participation in what is called the Hibiya riot which occurred immediately following the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty after the Russo-Japanese War. Ever since his younger days he had been interested in questions concerning China. He was one of the group including the late Prince Konoye and others, which established the East Asia Uni-Cultural College at Shanghai. It was Mr. Ogawa who first submitted a manhood suffrage bill to the 25th Diet session through the support of Kunpei Matsumoto and other progressive Diet members.

Highly praising the exploits of the late Mr. Ogawa, Tomoyoshi Sumioka, legal counsel, had the following to say:

"The late Mr. Ogawa had a checkered life. An ordinary man retires from public life if he is involved in a scandal, but Mr. Ogawa rejected this as a Chinese custom, holding that it was not the Japanese way. He was ever of the opinion that a Japanese must do his duty up to the last moment of his life. He did just that. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Ogawa that President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China was enabled to visit Japan last year.

"The late Mr. Ogawa also rendered considerable services in connection with the founding of Manchoukuo. General Chu Kudo of Manchoukuo, who is the Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, was advised by Mr. Ogawa to devote his loyalty to the State of Manchoukuo. General Kudo, was first named Tetsusaburo Kudo, but His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo renamed him Chu, meaning 'loyalty.'"

INDIAN COLONY OUTLINES PLANS ON RESCRIPT DAY

Yokohama Residents to Pray For Japanese Victory and Visit Tokyo Shrines

In commemorating the Imperial Rescript Observance Day declaring war on the United States and the British Empire, the Yokohama branch of the Indian National Association of Japan has completed preparations to observe that memorial day with a fitting program to be held on February 8 in Yokohama and later in Tokyo.

According to P. M. Reiwani, the secretary of the association, all Indian members clad in national uniforms will offer prayers for the victory of the Japanese Forces at the Indian Temple on Yamashita-cho commencing 10:30 a.m.

At 1:30 p.m., they will assemble at Sakuragicho Station to proceed to Tokyo, where the members will gather in front of the Imperial Palace to bow toward His Majesty the Emperor. Subsequently, they will pay their respects at the Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines to console the spirits of the departed heroes.

CALL PUT IN FOR RESERVES

Argentina Retains 1920 Recruits as Defense Measure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—Ramon S. Castillo, acting President of Argentina, in a press conference today, stated that recruits of the 1920 class will be retained under the colors for an indefinite time and reserve officers of the last two classes will be called up. In addition, he stated these connected with auxiliary services also will be ordered up.

He explained the measures were necessary for the protection of Argentina's extended coast line. However, decrees for the above steps, have not been issued yet.

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CAUSEWAY BLASTING FINAL BRITISH MOVE

Frantic Retreat of Enemy From Peninsula Told—Foe Allowed To Cross Unmolested

Prior to the surging advance by Imperial Forces into Johore Bharu, British troops in Malaya deserted their last positions and fled into the fortified island of Singapore blasting the causeway behind them, reports the Asahi from Stockholm, quoting a Daily Telegraph special dispatch from Singapore.

A detailed description of the British retreat into the island follows:

"The blowing-up of the Singapore causeway was a signal announcing the end of the campaign in the peninsula and marked the start of the Japanese attack upon Singapore. British troops in Malaya managed to reach the causeway after an all-night retreat of more than 25 or 30 miles. They succeeded in running into the Singapore fortification and blasted the causeway to stem the Japanese advance over this bridge.

"It was a moonlit night. A long line of retreating British troops, artillery trains, transport cars and ambulances passed over the 1,100-yard bridge onto the island. When the last unit had reached the bridge and crossed, it began to dawn.

"To cover the retreat, crack units of British forces established defense. For the rear defense, Highlander units were used and for the second defense line Australian troops were placed at the foot of the bridge.

Several minutes elapsed after the passage of the entire retreating troops. The command was finally issued to blast the causeway. Two explosions occurred, one blew up the lock near Johore Bharu and the other destroyed the gully in the center of the bridge. The second detonation was audible even in the streets of Singapore, 15 miles away.

"In the operations for the retreat, the navy as well as the air force in Singapore played a prominent part. Particularly, fighters covered the troops from the air incessantly. If the retreating troops had been subject to attack from the Japanese, the damage incurred would have been beyond description. However, not a single bomb was dropped and not a single bullet was fired by the Japanese while the British troops crossed the bridge into Singapore."

Sappers Play Big Role

The unsung heroes of the Malay campaign are the sappers, says the Asahi in an article on February 4. The sappers advanced ahead of the other troops and repaired more than 250 bridges which had been blown up by the British as they retreated from north to south, and this fact made it possible for the Imperial troops to make their record-breaking progress of 20 kilometers a day.

The bridges had all been most thoroughly destroyed by dynamite and their repair was worse than cleaning the Augean stables. Moreover, the enemy had carefully prepared machine-gun nests and batteries at vantage points from which they could send a hail of shot and shell at the sappers engaged in repair. While they were on repair duty, the sappers could not engage in fighting. It was their job to repair the bridges as soon as possible, no matter what the circumstances, and it was no uncommon thing for them to be silently engaged in reconstruction as the enemy shot them down at will.

The rivers over which the sappers built their bridges measured from 10 to 300 meters. Most of them were 30 meters broad, and they were so muddy that the bottom could not be seen. Some of the rivers were infested with crocodiles, and the sappers encountered numerous difficulties with these vicious saurians.

At first, the enemy used to leave behind them large stocks of timber and iron girders used in construction, for they forgot all about these in their hurry to escape. In the later stages of the campaign, however, they did not omit burning all the timber in the vicinity of the bridges, and the sappers had considerable difficulty in finding material. The greatest problem was the lack of nails and wire.

It is no wonder that the sappers developed their own motto during the Malay campaign; "Our enemies are the rivers." The sappers of the German army are noted for their speed, but the average length of bridge that they built is only nine meters a day. The record of the Japanese sappers is 10 meters a day.

The sappers are regarded with gratitude and affection by the other troops, for without them, progress would have been impossible.

It is said that the sappers encountered one of their greatest difficulties when they were cutting down rubber trees for use in their construction work. There was no lack of rubber trees, but when the sappers tried to saw them down, the latex from the tree congealed on the saws and made them immovable.

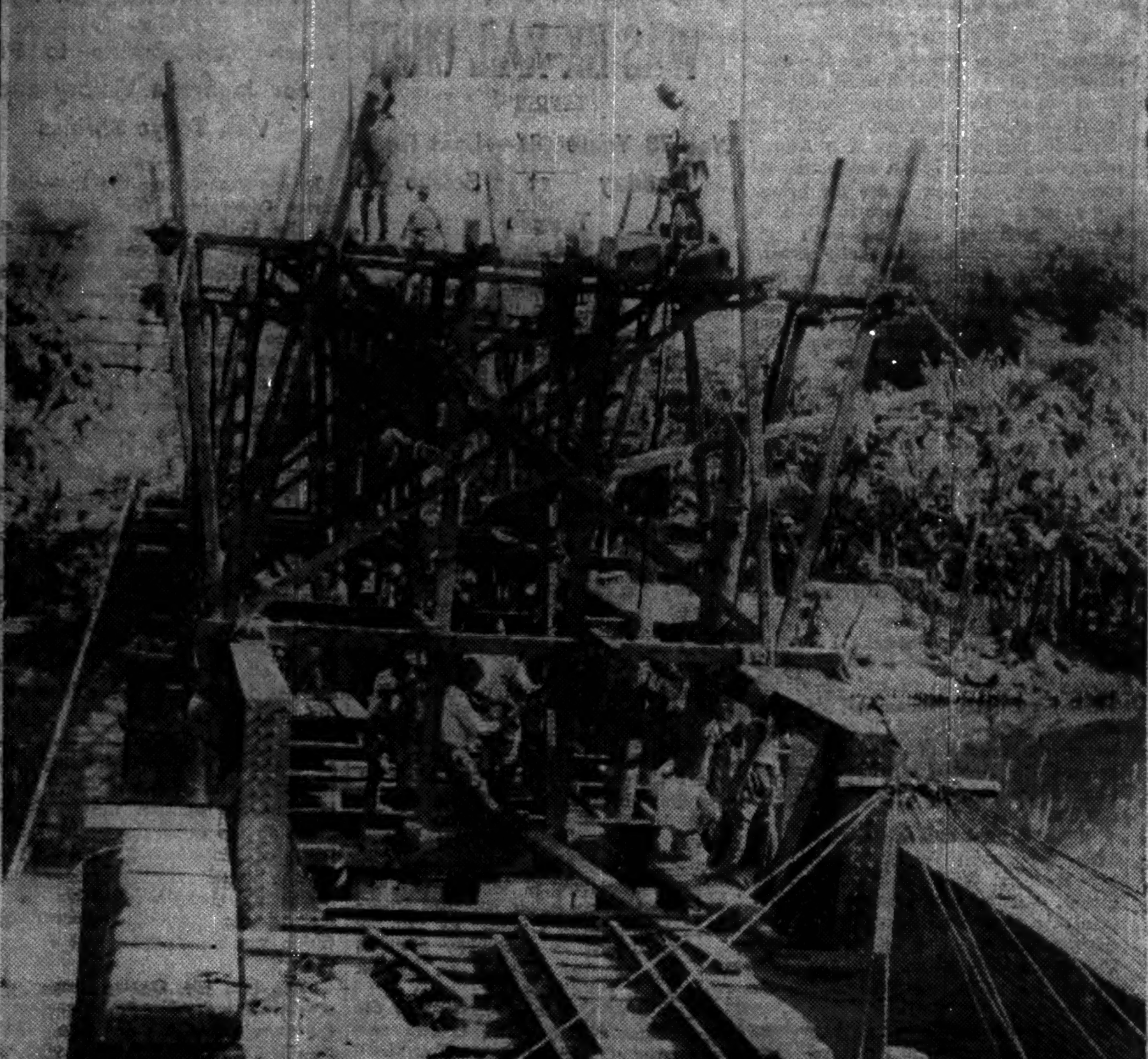
What is the sapper spirit? According to a veteran general, who wishes to remain incognito, it is the spirit of self-sacrifice. The man who first plants the Rising Sun flag on enemy soil gets the front-page news, but it is the sapper who prepares the way. In social life, the greatest men are those who have great wives. It is their wives who make it possible for them to attain greatness. In other words, this self-sacrificing spirit of the faithful house-wife is the spirit of the sapper.

Chungking Loan Passed

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—A bill for loan to the Chungking regime of $500,000,000 has been passed by the United States House of Representatives and has been referred to the Senate, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

Filipino Amity Exemplified



Rehabilitation work is rapidly progressing in the Philippines in less than two months after the current war broke out and with the enemy practically ousted from the islands. With a new administration prevailing today, the natives are cooperating with the Japanese to rebuild a Greater Philippine Government. As an example, the above photo taken somewhere in the Philippines shows a group of Filipinos lending a helping hand to a Japanese engineering corps in repairing a damaged bridge, which was torn asunder by the retreating American troops. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Singapore Cows Get Treatment Denied Humans; War Wipes Out Gambling Racket

Transocean

SAIGON, January 26.—Among Singapore's fortunates are the dairy companies' cows, says a report received here from Singapore.

While Singapore's first-run cinemas have been stripped of their air-conditioning systems and patrons have to sweat in the sweltering heat, the "super" cows of dairy-farms enjoy the privilege of air-conditioning, since it is maintained that installation cows provide more and better milk.

Moreover, contented cows chew a special diet and have been provided with special emergency precautions against air raids.

In this connection, it was reported from Singapore that a shortage of eggs prevails in the city, though certain die-hards point out philosophically that "the Singapore population was in the habit of eating too many eggs anyway."

Among the disguised blessings the war has brought to Singapore is the death blow dealt to the gambling racket, which thrived unabated prior to the outbreak of hostilities, says a report received here from Singapore.

Tens of thousands of Singapore's native populace are said to have participated in the gambling game, bringing the organizers of such rackets thousands of dollars of daily profit.

The most well-known of these rackets was an illegal lottery known as "chapjiki." Gullible natives staked 10 cents in the hope of winning 10 dollars, though prizes were paid out on the rarest occasions, the whole lottery being a huge swindle. It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 dollars were invested in such fake lotteries daily.

Following the Japanese domination of the Malay Peninsula, however, people in Singapore are pre-occupied with more urgent matters than wasting hard-earned cash on such losing propositions.

N.Y. INSURANCE COMPANY SAYS NAVY CASAULTY BIG

Men Lost Per Day Exceed Number During Entire World War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—Revealing the staggering setback suffered by the United States in the Pearl Harbor debacle, the Metropolitan life Insurance Company of New York today declared that the United States Navy lost more men in one day there than during the entire World War.

In statistics recently released, the insurance company estimated that casualties suffered by all belligerent countries during 1941 totaled from 1,250,000 to 1,600,000 men.

The greatest losses, according to the same sources, have been suffered by the Soviet Union which lost 750,000 men during the second half of 1941 alone.

During 1941, Britain suffered 40,000 casualties while up to October 1, they lost 30,000 men, Jugoslavia 10,000, Greece 15,000 and Rumania 20,000 the statistics revealed.

While fixing the Finnish losses on the Russian front at 20,000, the Metropolitan described the casualties of France, Hungary, Bulgaria and Iraq as "insignificant."

More Troops Sent

Transocean

LISBON, January 27.—A new contingent of Portuguese troops yesterday embarked at the Portuguese harbor of Oporto and sailed for overseas possessions to strengthen the garrisons there. Of these units several companies are destined for Angola, West Africa, it is stated.

92 ANZAC PILOTS LISTED AS ASIA WAR CASUALTIES

Australia Not to Allow Mass Evacuation of Civilians in Case of Invasion

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—Australian air authorities have published a casualty list of 92 Australian pilots killed or wounded in the Pacific hostilities which is the largest air loss yet to be made public, the German News Agency reported from Stockholm today, quoting a British report from Melbourne.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—The Australian Supreme War Council, deliberating for seven hours in Canberra today on the critical situation facing Australia, decided to oppose civilian evacuation on a large scale in case of invasion, it is reported here.

The War Council approved, however, limited evacuation from zones in most danger of invasion and also evacuation of children from congested areas. It was emphasized that evacuation of civilians would be undertaken only from military necessity.

San Diego Jittery

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—Air raid alarms screamed in San Diego, California, shortly before 9 p.m. yesterday, gripping the citizens with terror, a San Diego message reaching here today disclosed.

The air raid alert ended two hours later, but neither planes nor warships were visible, the message further reported.

Kobe Notes

Automobiles, minus the familiar "bustle" characterizing the charcoal-burning contraption, will be traversing the streets of Kobe in the near future with the materialization of the plans of the Peace Preservation Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Office in using degenerated alcohol as fuel for internal combustion engines.

The Hyogo authorities have for long sponsored researches into the discovery of an ideal substitute for gasoline with the result that degenerated alcohol will now be utilized by cars which have been compelled to stand idle due to the severe rationing and even abolition of gasoline.

However, this does not mean that every motorcar will receive allotments of the alcohol fuel. As soon as the quantity directed to Hyogo Prefecture arrives, the alcohol will be distributed to designated trucks, ambulances, hearses, fire engines, doctors' cars, newspaper offices' transportation trucks, etc.,

Only about 40 per cent of the number of automobiles, which have not been installed with charcoal-burners will be allotted alcohol fuel for the time being.

All owners wishing to receive the new fuel must apply to the nearest police station and those who are using alcohol will receive a special sticker to paste on the windshield.

In the Kobe district, there will be 15 distribution stations, 11 in Kobe, two in Nishinomiya, and one each in Akashi and Amagasaki.

The Peace Preservation Section is reported to have stated that the combustion power of the new alcohol is about the same as ordinary gasoline. The quantity of alcohol consumed, however, will be from 30 to 50 per cent more than gasoline so that mileage per gallon will be considerably less.

The main advantage of this substitute fuel lies in the fact that utilization is simple with no need of complicated gadgets to be installed.

Visitors at the Tor Hotel on February 4.—Mr. Y. Asada, Mrs. Y. Asada, Miss K. Asada, Mr. C. Bornhrost, Mrs. C. Bornhrost, Master Bornhrost, Miss Bornhrost, Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. Gonsior, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mrs J. Iwaki, Mr. J. B. de Lemoine, Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. Y. Mayegawa, Mrs. Y. Mayegawa, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. K. Nakano, Dr. W. Prahl, Mrs. W. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Mr. J. Yamada, and Master Yamada.

There will be a German Evangelical Service on Sunday, February 8, from 10 a.m., at the Kobe Union Church, No. 34 Ikuta-cho, 4-chome, Kobe; (Street-car stop: Kanocho 2-chome) Pastor: Dr. Liemar Hennig. The German Evangelical Parish, Kobe-Osaka.

Eight Raids in 24 Hours

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—Malta experienced four daytime and four night raids by enemy fliers during the last 24 hours, reports the B.B.C. from London yesterday.

MADRID INDIGNANT AT SINKING OF SHIP

British Submarine Torpedoes Freighter Carrying Foodstuffs Off Portugal

Transocean

MADRID, January 26.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank a large Spanish freighter, the 5,473-ton Navemar, in broad daylight on January 24 at a point about 150 miles west of Cape St. Vincente, on the southwestern tip of Portugal.

The steamer carried a large cargo of foodstuffs. The entire crew of 36 men are said to have perished.

The vessel was one of the most modern and valuable Spanish freighters. The cargo consisted of 3,500 tons of grain for Switzerland, 2,000 tons of lentils and 2,000 tons of peas for Spain as well as a small quantity of valuable tropical wood.

When Spanish naval quarters picked up the S.O.S. calls of the freighter, ships immediately hurried from Las Palmas and Cadiz to stand by, but up till January 26, they had not discovered a single member of the crew, the steamer having evidently sank within a few minutes of the torpedo attack.

Local shipping and naval circles are extremely indignant over this incident, especially as it was sunk in broad daylight and the ship distinctly bore the Spanish national colors on both sides. In addition, the vessel was not traveling in convoy.

Such losses, for which Spain is in no way responsible, are very serious in view of the precarious food situation there.

As competent Spanish quarters are still investigating the details of this incident, they have hitherto exercised reserve in connection with the matter.

Japan's Long Relations With China Clarified

(Continued From Page 6)

ried to extreme; so much so that six members of the movement were executed. Escorted by Japanese Army officers, K'ang himself escaped from Peking, and embarking on a British steamer at Tientsin took refuge in Hongkong.

Through the good offices of Hayashi Gonsuke, Secretary of the Legation, Liang Ch'i-ch'ao took refuge on the Japanese warship Oshima then lying at Tangku. Under the protection of Hirayama-Shu, he was brought to Miyajima on the Inland Sea. Late in October of 1898 K'ang You-wei left Hongkong and sought refuge in Japan with the assistance of Miyazaki Torazo (1870-1922).

Plays Active Role

Yamamoto Baigai, Japan's outstanding scholar of the Chinese classics and an ardent champion of the cause of civil rights and freedom crossed to China in 1897 and went to Peking and then on as far as Hankow. He was very well received in China, and subsequently wrote reminiscences of his trip there, which he published in book form. Many Chinese became his pupils in succession. To assist Lo Chen-yu, who later became a noted historian, he translated into Chinese various Japanese books of value and sent them to him in Shanghai. He cultivated friendship and intercourse with progressive and reformist Japanese and Chinese scholars. He had already known Liang Ch'i-ch'ao before, and played a very active and strenuous role in protecting him and K'ang You-wei, when refugees.

The period from the 19th to the present 20th century was one of vicissitude. It was at once the time of awakening of East Asia as a whole and the early stages of the American advance into the Orient.

As a result of the Spanish-American war, the Philippines came into the possession of the United States. In 1899 General Aguinaldo organized a Philippine Independence Army to defend the independence of the Islands and Japanese public-spirited men then working for the sake of China, rendered ungrudging assistance to Aguinaldo. Nor was Japanese assistance merely moral for munitions were transported from Japan to the Philippines by the Nunobiki Maru; a fact historically substantiated.

(To Be Concluded)

ACTION ON WAR APPROVED

S. African Senate Sanctions War Declaration

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—The South African Senate today by 18 votes to seven passed a resolution moved by Premier Jan C. Smuts demanding sanction of a declaration of war by the Union of South Africa on Japan, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, the German News Agency reports from Stockholm, quoting a Reuters message received there from Capetown.

The Senate, at the same time, rejected by 20 votes to five a resolution that South Africa withdraw from the British Commonwealth, the D.N.B. report said.

CHIANG-SOVIET ACCORD

Reciprocal Agreement to Exchange Goods Signed

Domei

NANKING, February 5.—It was learned here yesterday that A. S. Paniushkin, Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, signed a reciprocal agreement on January 30 with the Chungkig regime for exchange of war materials between Chungking and the Soviet Union.

The agreement reportedly provides that supplies of munitions and trucks will be sent to Chungking in exchange for minerals produced in the northwestern part of the Chungking-controled areas.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

friend since childhood days. As a matter of fact, it was I who had brought him, against his will, to lodge at this house.

K. was the son of a Buddhist priest of the Shin Sect. For certain reasons he was adopted by a physician and had expected to study in Tokyo in order to become a physician himself. But that did not suit his taste. He changed to a special study of religious philosophy. For this he was driven out of his adopted family and suffered also the discontinuance of his school allowances from his legitimate home. He thus became a night school teacher and attended the university during the day. His subsequent mode of life was so wretched and pathetic that, since I had a small sum remaining from my legacy, I induced him to come to live at my house and secretly paid for his board.

He was inclined to silence. Further, he deliberately chose to pursue the sort of existence which involved hardship and inconvenience, in order—so he said—to discipline his will. Having been reared in the Buddhist dogma, it is probable that he even went to the extent of lashing his body so that his soul might rise to greater splendour and brilliance. The Mistress said he was a man with a personality that was quite inaccessible.

Yet, in the meantime, K. became friendly with the member of the household. The daughter, particularly, held frequent chats with him in his room. To me, moved as I was with the intense desire to take exclusive possession of her, this turn of events was somewhat disconcerting. Yet it was I who brought him to live in this house, against his wish. The irony of it all made me suffer all the more.

At last the catastrophe came. In that grave and solemn manner of his, he one day bared his love for her. I was stunned—to think that he had beaten me out! . . . But this was not all. I was completely overcome by the favorable circumstances of his case, so that I even felt a sense of fear in my heart—the fear arising from a recognition of the fact that he had a better record than I at the university and that even his ardour was greater than mine.

As to his love, however, he had confided it to no one else. It was several days afterward that I finally thought of giving utterance to my accumulated feelings in a counter-attack. I asked him how he expected to manage the situation growing out of his love. What, I demanded, did he propose to do about it, then and thereafter? On this point he was silent, his face drooping. And the upshot of it was that he was at a loss as to whether he should move forward boldly, or retreat.

This was, of course, all that was said in our talk. Please bear in mind that some time had elapsed before I managed to get this from him. I knew very well that he was a man of quick decisions. I also realized deep in my heart that I, too, had to take decisive action. I waited for an opportunity when both K. and the girl were out of the house. One morning I rose late, pretending that I was indisposed. K. went forth to the university. The girl went somewhere. And so I went to sit opposite the Mistress across a rectangular brazier, and abruptly said to her: "Oku-san, please give me your daughter in marriage." She did not show as much surprise as I had anticipated. She was quite calm about it. After a while she said: "I haven't any objections to giving her to you, but isn't it rather sudden?" When I replied, "I want to marry her right away," she began to laugh. The matter was easily and clearly settled between us. Since I dreaded to be in the same house when the Mistress broached the subject to her daughter, I went out directly for a walk. (K.B.S.)

(To Be Concluded)

NO OUTLET FOR WHEAT

U.S., Canada, Australia, Argentina Unable to Export Surplus

Transocean

LISBON, January 25.—The peculiar situation in which the four wheat exporting countries the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina find themselves is discussed by the London Daily Express.

While half of the world's excellent wheat crop of 1941 is in the possession of these four countries, the paper states, owing to the acute tonnage scarcity caused by the war they are unable to export their surplus. After losing the European markets, they have now also lost the Asiatic market with Japan's entry into the war.

The journal quotes a statement by the Royal Bank of Canada, according to which the wheat stocks held by these four countries now total 1,750,000,000 bushels, and it is particularly stressed that these countries themselves can only consume one-fifth of such colossal supplies.

BRITISH WAR COSTS UP

25 Per Cent Increase Noted From Last Year's Figure

D.N.B.

BERNE, February 4.—Britain's tremendous war expenditures for the 10-month period ending January 31, total £3,898,832,000, an increase of 25 per cent as compared to the corresponding period last year, according to a London report received here today.

Against this huge cost for prosecution of the war on both the European and Asiatic fronts, revenues for the 10-month period ending January 31 totaled £865,666,000, showing a gain of £335,625,000 over the corresponding period the year before.

However, the greater proportion of the income in represented by defense taxes and taxes on wartime profits, it was said.

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TABLE amah, well-trained, wanted for German household. Good salary. Apply Balk, 375 Motomachi Hommoku, Yokohama below Hachiojiyama.

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General

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Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Friday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk, "Medieval Japanese Patriotic Poems," by Dr. Nobuo Origuchi.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Naotake Tsuzaki; Patriotic Poem Recital by Yonejiro Noguchi.

8:00 News; Piano solo "Sonata in F minor" ("Appassionata") (Beethoven); Orchestra: Opera "Magic Flute, Overture" (Mozart).

10:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk. "Additional Sugar Distribution" by Genshichi Yasuda.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Seio Wind Music Band under Junji Tsuji: "Annamese King's Parade" (Military Band). Opera "Aida" selections (Verdi), and others.

1:00 Narration: "A Travel Account in the Philippines," by Ryosuke Nakaye.

1:30 Talk, "Good Use of Clothing Points," by Kazue Kobayashi.

2:00 National High School Class Hour: War Front Geography: "Celebes," by Masao Yamashida.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Japanese and Manchoukuo Little Nations' Good Wishes Exchange Program.

6:30 Talk, "Weak Points of America's Industrial Power," by Dr. Ichiro Iidaka.

8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under Yoshitaka Sakamoto: The March of the Greater East Asia War ("The Song of Victory") (M. Ohki), "Rosamunde" selections (Schubert) and Opera "Fidelio, Overture" (Beethoven).

10:00 Time; War Situation; News.

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Lost

LOST at Yokohama (probably Motomachi) several days ago, golden watch chain with inlay. Finder please apply to No. 109 Yamate, Yokohama or phone Honkyoku 4357.

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DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

MASSAGE

MASSEUSE. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura-Munetomo, Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

GIGANTIC PROGRAM SET FOR SHIPPING

Ken Terashima Paints Vast Expansion Plan to House of Representatives

SOUTH WANTING IN BOATS

More Attention to Be Given to Freighters, Tankers and Ore Transports

An epoch-making shipping expansion will be embodied in the shipbuilding program for the 1942 fiscal year and ship construction will far exceed the level for the last several years, declared Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima at the House of Representatives Wednesday. Other important points of his speech are the placing of importance in the building of freighters and oil tankers, mass construction of standard craft and the quick commission of captured ships.

Explaining in detail the Government's shipbuilding policy which has been attracting the keenest attention of various circles, the Communications Minister asserted that ship expansion was keenly necessary for the smooth transportation of natural resources in the southwestern Pacific areas.

Figure 8 Million Tons

"I am not in the position to announce the present tonnage of Japanese-registered commercial vessels," said Minister Terashima. "Japanese ships larger than 1,000 tons numbered 1,000 (4,000,000 tons) before the outbreak of the China Affair. Owing to the increasing volume of cargoes following the new development in East Asia, the early expansion of shipping bottoms was urgently realized and some businessmen concerned pointed out that 8,000,000 tons was needed. The shipbuilding capacity of Japan at that time averaged about 400,000 tons a year, while 200,000 tons a year was lost owing to damages, sea accidents and other causes. Ships under 1,000 tons numbered about the same as the bigger ones, but only 10 per cent in tonnage.

"With the start of the war with the United States and the British Empire military transport increased remarkably, while the shipbuilding program is not being carried out as smoothly as scheduled resulting from shortage of labor, materials and equipment. In these circumstances, the Government has decided to create the Shipping Operation Association, through which shipbuilding facilities, ship operation, seamen and harbor facilities are to be placed under a unified control. The Government has also revised the Shipping Control Ordinance and created the Maritime Affairs Board through the expansion of the defunct Shipping Superintendence Bureau of the Communications Ministry.

Navy To Take a Hand

"Furthermore with a view to adjust the relation between the construction of warships and commercial craft, the Government has decided to transfer part of the shipbuilding administration from the Communications Ministry to the Navy Office. The construction of standardized craft, on the other hand, has been encouraged by the authorities in order to increase efficiency in shipbuilding. Hereafter the Government will restrict the construction of passenger boats and place more importance on freighters, oil tankers and ore transports.

"The present wartime standard ship which was designed by the Communications Ministry is most suitable for this country. It is built with comparatively little material, while its loading capacity is larger than that of ordinary craft. A plan to construct a single type of ship on a mass production basis is being considered.

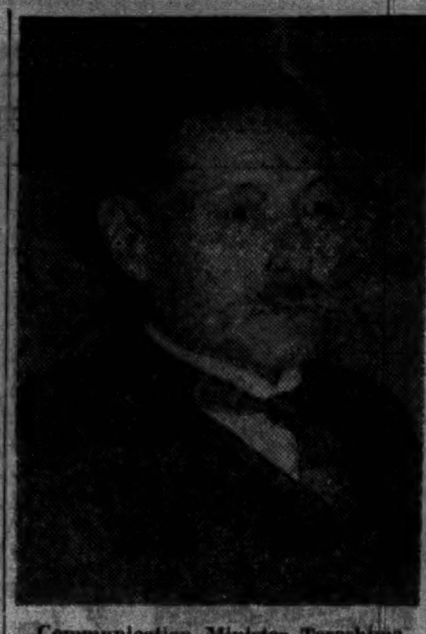
"The Shipbuilding Control Association which was established on January 28 under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance will place under its control shipbuilders in colonies in the near future. The construction of wooden ships will be encouraged for smoother transportation on coastal runs and steps will be taken to consolidate the building companies of these ships and create a Wooden Ship Building Control Association. Enemy ships which were captured by the Army and Navy will be placed in commission as soon as possible, while redoubled efforts will be made to salvage enemy ships sunk in Manila, Hongkong and other places. Although foreign ships available for Japan sharply decreased as a result of the outbreak of the European War, commercial ships of the Axis Powers in East Asia waters will be utilized as much as possible.

Motor-Schooners Helpful

"At present motor-schooners are playing an important role on coastal runs with their carrying capacity estimated at about 300,000 tons a year. Oil allotment for motor-schooners will be increased for an improvement in their service."

At the committee meeting for the Postal Bill of the House of Representatives on the same day, Mr. Wakabayashi, chief of the Seamen Department of the Maritime Affairs Board, declared that there was a necessity to lower the minimum age of seamen.

"Negotiations were being conducted between the Communications and Foreign Ministries on the abrogation of the international treaty regarding the restriction of the age of seamen. Although the bill for amending the Seamen Law was not submitted to the current Diet session, an Imperial Decree will be issued if the amendment is urgently necessary," asserted Mr. Wakabayashi.



Communication Minister Terashima

MARKET SENTIMENT ON STRONG UPGRADE

Closing Quotations in Morning And Afternoon Respectively ¥132.20 and ¥134.00

Following the termination of adjustment operations, shares rallied in unison on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

In the first call of the morning session, N.Y.K., Dai Nippon Brewery, new, and Dai Nippon Sugar, new, were bought from time to time. Afterwards other shares began to indicate a strong upward trend. In the short-term division, Tokyo Exchange moved back and forth on the 132 mark throughout the morning session.

News that the Japanese forces in Johore Bharu launched the general offensive against the British forces in Singapore gave tremendous impetus to the bulls, who lost no time in conducting vigorous operations, causing almost all defense industry shares to be as excited as race-horses on the starting line. Soon after the opening of the afternoon session, the bourse issue moved up violently and soon broke through the ¥133 line. Keeping pace with the bourse issue, N.Y.K. and other shares soared markedly.

All shares had large gains in the long-term section in the afternoon.

The closing quotations of the bourse issue in the morning and afternoon were respectively ¥132.20 and ¥134.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.2	u 2	67.2	67.4
Do. new (25)	36.9	u 2	37.5	38.0
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	157.0
Do. new	[illegible]		[illegible]	99.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.7		[illegible]	102.0
Teikoku Rayon, (37½)	[illegible]		[illegible]	92.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.3		[illegible]	75.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	33.7
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	64.3

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	111.6	u 9	112.4	112.5
Do. new (37½)	[illegible]		[illegible]	97.1
O. S. K. (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	103.8
Do. new (37½)	[illegible]		[illegible]	87.9
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	82.9
Do. new (25)	[illegible]		[illegible]	55.7
Uraga Dock (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	88.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	105.8
Hitachi Works (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	75.1
Steel Tube (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	77.9

Third Section

Japan Soda (25)	[illegible]		[illegible]	30.4
Japan Oil (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	83.5
Karafuto Oil (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	51.0
Nichiro Fish (50)	[illegible]		[illegible]	75.3

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106.35
Second 5%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106.30
First 4%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	134.0
N. Y. K. old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111.7
Do. new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	155.4
Do. new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92.4
Osaka Stock, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73.3
S. M. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	68.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104.4
Hitachi Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76.1
Japan Steel Tube	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77.4
Japan Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	82.8
Japan Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62.6
Manchuria Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59.1

Isaka Succeeds Goh

Takashi Isaka, president of the Tokyo Gas Company, was elected president of the Japan Economic Federation. He succeeds Baron Seinosuke Goh who died of illness January 19. The election was made at the regular meeting of the board of directors held Wednesday.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 5
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,077,596
Over Issues	577,596
Deposits	712,105
Loans	610,541

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.00	+2.00
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.50	+2.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.90	+1.10
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.40	+0.10
Government bonds, Kogo 5%	106.35	+0.20

CENTRAL CHINA ASKS FORWARDERS' UNITY

Japanese Rail Officials and Nippon Tsuun Want National Policy Company

A project for the creation of a national policy company for the unified control of forwarding agencies in Central China corresponding to a similar plan now under way for Japan is being pushed between the Japanese Railways authorities and the Nippon Tsuun (Japanese Transports Company), reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

Negotiations for the project have been going on between Mr. Yamazaki, secretary of the Railways Ministry and Shinichi Hayakawa, managing director of the Nippon Tsuun since the close of last year at Shanghai.

To Start March 1

When steps are completed, a national policy company controlling forwarders scattered along Central China railways handling small freights, will be brought into existence to start business from March 1. The report of the project is received with bright expectation from interested quarters.

A national policy company of similar nature with a capital of ¥12,000,000 has already been created in North China, bringing small forwarders located along railways of the province under the wing of a local branch of the Nippon Tsuun.

Central China Follows

Similar methods will be adopted by the company in the creation of the projected national policy body in Central China, through the induction of all small transporters of the district into the Shanghai branch of the company with a capital of ¥15,000,000.

At present numerous forwarding bodies of different nationalities, including Japanese, Chinese and European, are doing business along Central China railways. In view of such a situation some anxiety is entertained over the successful formation of the desired new organization.

The presence of such an obstacle all the more needs the successful establishment of a new transportation set-up, as it will ensure the introduction of a great improvement into the freight service system of Central China, it is reported.

THRIFT FOR THANKS-GIVING

National Finance Council to Start Campaign February 11

Thanks-giving savings campaign will be carried out all over the country from February 11, the anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, by the National Finance Council, the Miyako reports.

A few days ago, the director of the business bureau of the Bank of Japan, and other high officials of the bank formed a committee to conduct the coming campaign, for a period of one month.

During the period, the council assisted by the Finance Ministry will over the radio and through newspapers drive home to the public the importance of thrift and savings. At the same time, the council will tell the people that their profound gratitude toward the efforts of those on the front must be expressed not in mere words but by saving as much money as they can.

New E. Asia Research Class

The Education Ministry has resolved to create an East Asia Economic Research Institute within the Tokyo University of Commerce. The plan will shortly be realized with the official announcement of the scheme, reports the Asahi. The Institute will study every phase of economics in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Three professors of the university and others will be in charge. The president of the university is expected to hold the directorship of the Institute.

Beef—Pork—Every Four Days Announced; Harken to It—All Ye Lovers of Meat!

Beef and pork will become available very soon for all households in Tokyo at least once in four days, under a revised meat distribution system recently worked out by the Japan Meat Control Company in consultation with the Tokyo Prefectural Office and the Metropolitan Police Board, the Nichi Nichi reports.

The shipments of cattle and hogs to Tokyo from the neighboring prefectures of the capital, the Kansai and Tohoku areas have been increasing remarkably ever since the beginning of this year, keeping slaughter houses in the city extremely busy.

The prefectural authorities as well as officials concerned, in the Metropolitan Police Board and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, decided a few days ago to hold on February 7 a conference with representatives of the Japan Meat Control Company to discuss the actual steps to be taken for the distribution of more meat to householders in the city.

According to the plan mapped out by the company and passed by the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Metropolitan Police Board and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, 80 per cent of the cows and pigs to be butchered in the city from now on will be earmarked for the general public, and the rest for hotels, restaurants and other dining houses.

For distribution purposes, the Tokyo metropolitan area will be divided into four blocs, each bloc receiving meat every fourth day.

Householders will get half a pound each of beef or pork from butchers on designated days. It is also said that distribution of meat to hotels, restaurants, etc., will be carried out by special distribution offices to be established in every ward of the city.

ALL-TIME HIGH SET IN STOCK DEALINGS

Pre-War Daily Transactions of 300,000 Stocks Zoom to About Million

Stock transactions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange have phenomenally jumped from 300,000 stocks a day in the pre-war days to about 1,000,000 stocks, an all-time high record in Japan.

Favorably reflecting the successful military operations on land, at sea and in the air in the southwestern Pacific areas, stock prices on the Tokyo bourse which had been in a dull condition before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are now maintained at a very high level, says the February 1 issue of the Diamond.

Government Steps In

Prior to the clash with the United States and British forces on December 8, weak tone, generally speaking, was prevailing on the exchange chiefly due to the gloomy development of the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and America at Washington. Finally the Government was forced to promulgate the Stock Price Control Ordinance with a view to checking the downward trend.

The starting of the military campaigns against the two great countries of the world, however, completely swept away the dark prospect and cast a cheerful light on the stock exchange. Buying sentiment continued to grow intensified and Tokyo Exchange, new, jumped from the level of ¥90 early in December to the present level of ¥133.60 on the average. This remarkable upward curve is being interpreted by economic experts as clear-cut proof of the full confidence the public has in the invincible Japanese Army and Navy.

Excited Feelings Gone

Exciting feelings which covered the Tokyo exchange at the beginning of the hostilities have already disappeared from the market and at present all stocks move at a sound pace. The raising of the rate of covers and the Government's endeavors to stabilize the exchange situation are understood to be chiefly responsible for the favorable tendency.

Although the Stock Price Control Ordinance was amended so as to empower the Finance Minister to fix the maximum quotations, Government officials reportedly do not consider that the current price level is inordinately higher.

In concert with the development of the war theater in the Pacific where Japan is gaining everywhere stock prices are expected to continue to rise soundly.

Bill Clearings

February 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	165,555	120,439
Balance	25,882	24,493

ALL FARMS IN TAWAO OWNED BY JAPANESE

N. Borneo's 2nd Largest City Depends on Rubber, Hemp, Palm Made by Nipponese

All the rubber, hemp and palm plantations around Tawao on the eastern coast of North Borneo are owned by the Japanese, and the economy of this second largest town in British Borneo is totally dependent on the activities of the Japanese residents at present numbering some 1,300, said Kinji Sakanishi of the Borneo Fishery Products Company, a resident of Tawao until last June, in a press interview here Wednesday upon the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters of the occupation of Tawao.

Portraying the economic profile of Tawao which is better known as "Japanese Settlement" throughout Borneo, Mr. Sakanishi said that practically all the rubber and hemp industries in the Tawao district are under the control of the Nissan Agriculture and Forestry Corporation. The company employs 7,000 coolies. It also operates the Tawao Estate with 1,000 workers on its pay roll, and 16 other Japanese agricultural corporations.

70,000 Depend on Japanese

It is no exaggeration to say, he went on, that the economic hegemony of the town is in the tight grip of the Japanese, and about 70,000 native and Chinese inhabitants in and around Tawao entirely rely on these large Japanese agricultural corporations for their livelihood.

According to Mr. Sakanishi, Tawao boasting the second largest population in the whole of North Borneo, was built by a group of hardy and adventurous Japanese. The Japanese landed on the shore of Tawao some 27 years ago, and cleared the tropical jungles, fighting constantly against black head-hunters, malaria and other ferocious denizens of the jungle, in order to build a colony of their own.

"As they cleared the jungle acre after acre with utmost toil and patience, they planted rubber trees, hemp and oil palms, and on the edge of their farms, these hardy settlers from Japan built log cabins thatched with palm leaves," continued Mr. Sakanishi. "Within a few years after their arrival, hamlets sprang up here and there on the outskirts of the present Tawao City. As the families of these pioneers who had been left behind in this country came to Borneo in a steady stream, the hamlets became a village.

"In parallel with the gradual development of the rubber and hemp industries under the management of these Japanese, the village expanded year after year until it was transformed into a flourishing city of rubber and hemp trade, ranking second in the whole of North Borneo.

No Hostile Sentiment

"In the city are built Japanese hospitals, primary schools, public halls and temples. Although most stores in the city are run by the Chinese, no hostile sentiment is discernible between the Japanese and Chinese, because the latter know too well that their revolt against the Japanese means the loss of their jobs. Even the British administrators of Tawao are kind and modest toward the Japanese residents.

"There is a small island called Shameel about 100 kilometers north-east of Tawao. About 14 years ago, the Borneo Fishery Company for which I have been working, obtained the right of permanent lease of the island from the British Government and set up the company's headquarters on the island."

WAGE INDEX RISES 1.2% IN DECEMBER

Mark Tops November and Betters Corresponding Period Last Year by 10.8%

Japan's wage index for December, 1941, is shown at 170.1 (with index for 13 largest cities of the country for one year ending in March 1935, as 100). This is an advance of 1.2 per cent over the preceding month and 10.8 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Timber, Furniture Up

Of the various branches of industries, the timber and household furniture industry shows greatest advance over the preceding month by 4.7 per cent.

Those showing decline are provisions industry by 1.1 per cent, building constructing industry by 0.4 per cent, day laborer by 0.3 per cent, ceramics industry by 0.1 per cent.

Complete indices by industries are shown in the following table.

Industries	Dec., 1942	Comp. with Dec., 1941
Textile	165.9	13.4
Metal	153.5	13.0
Machine tools	151.9	11.7
Ceramics	179.4	11.7
Chemicals	182.3	13.2
Provisions	159.9	7.7
Clothings and clothing materials	180.2	7.1
Timber and furniture	205.4	14.2
Print'g and bookbinding	160.2	11.3
Building	166.0	4.0
Day laborer	188.1	7.4

Government Decides Central Control Unit For Developing South

In view of the urgent necessity to develop the natural resources in the southwestern Pacific areas, the Government has decided to create a central development control organization and its structure will be announced in the near future, declared Premier General Hideki Tojo at the House of Peers Wednesday. Premier Tojo added that the new agency would be designed to mobilize the knowledge of the people for the smooth execution of the development project. The declaration came in reply to an interpellation by Viscount Masuzo Nomura, of the Kosei-kai, who asked about the Government's policy regarding the development of the southern regions. The Yomiuri reports that the coming announcement is now attracting wide attention of political and economic circles.

REQUISITIONED SHIPS BACK TO OWNERS AT END OF WAR

People of Co-Prosperity Sphere To Be Employed as Replenishing Crew

The Government's intention of restoring requisitioned ships to their former owners at the termination of the war, was disclosed by Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Minister of Communications, and Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara, Director of the Maritime Affairs Board at the committee meeting for the Postal Bill of the House of Representatives Wednesday, reports the Chugai.

Their statements in substance were as follows:

"The Government intends to restore requisitioned ships to their former owners when the hostilities are brought to some favorable stage of termination. Since the need of replenishing the crew will undoubtedly become acute as the war is prolonged, a plan for employing people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is also under our contemplation."

Asked what sort of consideration was being given by the Government regarding insurance on wooden ships in view of the fact that shippers are reluctant in having their freights carried by such vessels, the authorities said: "At present wooden ships are not being insured. However, in future, the Government will give careful thought on this matter and also encourage the construction of more wooden vessels."

RETAIL PRICES RISING

Up 5.3 Per Cent for January 1942 Compared With December 1941

Japan's retail price index for January 1942 showed at 171.8 per cent, with December 16, 1929 as 100), indicating an advance of 9.3 per cent over January 1941 and 5.3 per cent over December 1941, according to figures released by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Comparison with June, 1937 shows an advance by 66.6 per cent.

Index figures by commodities are shown in the following table: (* indicates increase)

	January 1942	Comp. with Dec. 1941
Provisions	161.2	*0.2
Clothing	185.4	*0.4
Fuel	130.9	*0.7
Building materials	214.3	*0.6
Miscellaneous articles	179.0	*0.3
Average	171.8	*0.3

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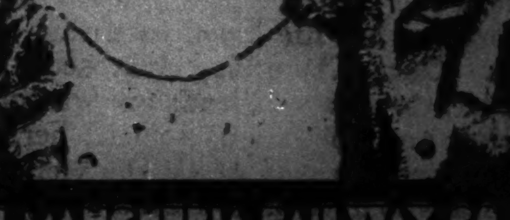
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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1942

The Australian Boomerang

President Roosevelt's attempts to disguise the unfavorable progress of the war seem only to result in unconscious admissions which damage his own case. The most recent example of such an unintended confession occurred when on January 27 he let slip the surprising statement that the "ABCD front" against Japan no longer existed but that it had been replaced by the "ABDA front", the new "A" standing for Australia.

By playing up Australia's participation in the front against Japan, President Roosevelt undoubtedly intended to impart an impression of added strength. The statement was also probably designed to highlight the creation of the new Allied Joint Military Commission in the Pacific, in which Australia is to have full representation as an independent entity. The effect was probably calculated to assure the American people that efforts would be continued to maintain a respectable defense in the Pacific.

The discerning mind can readily perceive, however, that Roosevelt's statement was really a most damaging confession of the progressive deterioration of the Allied front against Japan. It is also a striking revelation of the perfidious character of the Anglo-American policy toward outworn allies. Roosevelt may find that toying with unconsidered remarks about Australia might prove to have been a veritable boomerang for which that country is so famous.

In the first place, far from representing an addition of strength as President Roosevelt tried to imply, the replacement of Chungking by Australia simply represents the disappearance of Chungking with no counter-balancing addition. Australia is no new member of the anti-Japanese front; she has always been there. To disguise Chungking's disappearance, Australia has simply been listed separately from the rest of the British Empire and given an initial of her own. In other words, the creation of the new "ABDA front" simply means that the original "ABCD front" has been reduced to an "ABD front". It is a tacit confession of a loss of strength.

In the second place, the special effort taken to recognize the importance of Australia indicates that Australia requires placating. It is a clear proof that all is not harmonious within the ranks of the anti-Japanese front. It is well known that Australia has been gravely dissatisfied for some time. The unexpectedly rapid collapse of the British defense of Malaya and the imminent fall of Singapore have practically isolated Australia from the British homeland and have laid her exposed to direct attack by Japan. In the face of this peril to her very existence, Australians are naturally bitter over the British military policy which has stripped Australia of her none-to--abundant man-power to furnish cannon fodder for campaigns in distant overseas areas like the Mediterranean.

The fact that the Australians were not consulted with regard to the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell and his subordinates in the Unified Supreme Command and that no Australian was given a prominent place in the Supreme Command still further infuriated the Australians. Churchill's attempt to belittle the defeats in East Asia by referring to the campaign in the Pacific as "secondary operations" did not help matters. Hence the necessity now of admitting Australia to full membership in the new Allied Joint Military Commission in the Pacific and the recognition of Australia as a separate entity in the anti-Japanese alphabetic front. Far from being an element of strength, this new move is a tacit admission of the friction and strain which have come to exist among the Allies.

In the third place, the dropping of Chungking from the allied front indicates that the Allies have given up all intention of attempting to hold the Asiatic mainland against the Japanese advance and are now pinning their forlorn hopes on the defense of a line much farther to the south. Chungking, which was to have been a vital link in the encirclement against Japan, has now been marooned, while the retreating Allies are falling back to another line in the East Indies and in Australia. President Roosevelt's statement then is an announcement of a retreat.

In the fourth place, the statement practically announces that Chungking has been summarily abandoned by the Allies. As long as Chungking was of any use to them, the United States and Britain cajoled her into pouring out her life blood in a vain resistance against Japan. Once Chungking was seen to be exhausted, however, these false friends are wasting no time in disavowing any obligations toward her. Chungking has at last gone the way of all the victims of Britain and America who have been tricked by fine words into fighting the battles of these clever international manipulators, only to be flung aside when once their usefulness is over. Chungking must now regret that she did not awaken earlier to the callous indifference of her pretended friends.

Finally, the statement discloses American imperialistic ambitions. It is significant that the statement concerning Australia came from the mouth of Roosevelt rather than of Churchill. It is also significant that the British Government has recently divided the war areas of the world into three sections and has assigned the chief responsibility for the conduct of the war in the Pacific section to the United States. Does it not mean that under pressure of the exigencies of the war, Britain is reluctantly being forced to abdicate her influence over Australia and to transfer it into the grasping hands of the United States? Does not President Roosevelt have in mind the acquisition of Australia as an American sphere of influence as he has already acquired Canada? The man who has already extended the "Western Hemisphere" several thousand miles into the Atlantic can have no compunctions about extending it likewise across the Pacific to the Antipodes.

President Roosevelt's statements, for revealing the ulterior inner workings of the American mind, are therefore most welcome to us. After a few more helpful confessions like the one he has recently made, we will hardly know whether he is our friend or foe.

JAPAN'S CENTURY-OLD RELATIONS WITH CHINA, SOUTH SEAS CLARIFIED

Tarui Is Pioneer Advocate of Organization of Great League of Asia to Withstand Western Influence

By YOSHITARO HIRANO

Part II

Nippon

In July in the 5th year of Meiji (1872) a peruvian vessel, the Maria Louise, purchased 230 Chinese as slaves at Macao and touched at Yokohama with them on board. Hearing of this, the Japanese Government made a declaration to the world, defining human rights. This marked an epoch in the history of the Orient, and had a deep significance for the future, in the sense that the Orient has a mission to liberate its peoples from the bondage of slavery by the westerners. The story of the incident is as follows:

"In July, 1872, a Chinese slave on board a slaver then lying off Yokohama jumped overboard and was picked up by a British warship anchored at the time in the port. The British Minister approached the Japanese Government with the request that proper measures should be taken to deal with the question. Thereupon, the then Justice Minister, Eto Shimpei (1834-1874), put the slaver Maria Louise under restraint, and setting all the Chinese slaves free, sent them back home.

"The ship-owners, through the Peruvian Government, lodged a protest with the Japanese Government, demanding compensation. The whole affair became extremely complicated. Finally, the Czar acted as mediator. In the final issue the attitude of Japan was adjudged right and the dispute settled accordingly in favor of Japan"

Universal Conscription Adopted

The new Japan adopted universal conscription and with the acquisition of modern weapons brought its military and naval armaments into as high a state of proficiency as possible. Meanwhile, the noted "Murata" rifle and "Shimose" gunpowder were invented which had the remarkable effect of raising the Japanese arms above the prevailing world level. By 1900 the way opened for drafting and promoting military and naval officers from the general public, instead of exclusively from among the feudal nobles as previously. Taking everything into consideration, it should be noted that Japan thus set an example of constitutional government to the other Asiatic nations.

From the foregoing facts, it is evident also that even as early as this date Japan had advanced far beyond the other Oriental nations in real power and consciousness to restore the autonomy of Asia in opposition to the West, of which fact the Maria Louise affair was an outstanding instance.

The chief significance of the various views enunciated in the Daito Gappo Ron (Treatise on the Greater Eastern Commonwealth) by Tarui Tokichi may be discussed as follows:

First his fundamental conception was well-founded since it is quite natural that the Japanese and Chinese, being the two major nations in East Asia, ought to enter into hearty cooperation and that only then can there be any realization of the desired Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He also pointed out parenthetically that except the Japanese and Chinese, who are in origin cognate peoples, there is no other nation in the Orient suited to form the axis of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He even said frankly that if there had actually been no Japan and China among the Asiatic nations, the Westerners would have trampled underfoot the whole of the Orient and have enslaved the entire Asiatic peoples.

Extension of Viewpoint

In extension of his point of view, he declared that if Japan and China honestly cooperated, their combined strength would prove powerful enough to withstand the power and influence of the Western nations. But if China did not choose to go hand in hand with Japan in the East, China would be courting disaster.

Coming down to the practical side, he pointed out that, even though Japan was desirous of opening up its rich natural resources, China appeared indisposed to work with Japan. Not only so, but on the contrary, China under the Chin regime was in his opinion rather envious of the then rising national fortunes of Japan, and was maneuvering with Russia and Britain against Japan. After pointing this out, he uttered a grave warning that if China maintained this anti-Japanese attitude, the Western countries would surely utilize it to bring about an estrangement between the two countries.

The second very characteristic point brought out by Tarui was that in organizing a great league of the Asiatic peoples in Asia a military alliance should be formed for the purpose of common defense against alien encroachment by entire Asia. He also stressed the necessity for liberating the oppressed Oriental peoples from foreign domination, restoring and regenerating East Asia and helping the backward races to acquire real power to even autonomy and independence through effecting internal reform.

Amelioration Advocated

In all his activities immediately after the Imperial Restoration (1868) he showed himself to be fully imbued and permeated with the spirit of freedom and civil rights. Thus, he stood for reform of the mandarin regime then in force in the various countries of the Orient, as well as that of their land system. He advocated the amelioration of social status of the people which had kept them crushed and humiliated. He urged emphatically the importance of promoting the wealth and strength of Japan to enable it to uphold and advance its original Oriental civilization in opposition to the eastward advance of Western influence, and by the acquisition of real power to meet all requirements and to guarantee its autonomous and independent position.

The third outstanding feature of his views lies in his special insistence on the colonization and development of the South Sea States so as to realize his contemplated organization of the Greater Eastern Commonwealth, and the release of the less advanced colonial peoples there from the yoke of Western supremacy.

In this connection, he set forth that if Japan could work for the colonization and development of the South Sea Islands in conjunction with China, each in its own proper sphere of activity, and could thus enable the inhabitants there to share in the benefits of enlightened civilization, it would be possible to realize a grand league of the Asiatic nations within a few generations. Simultaneously, he gave advice to the Chinese Government of the Tsing regime to cooperate with Japan in the common work of exploitation and management of the South Seas.

First Diet Session

To further this end a public body, called the Koa Kai or Society for Asian Regeneration had already been in existence from the 13th year of Meiji (1880). Later in the 22nd Year of Meiji (1891), the Constitution was promulgated, and the following year the first session of the Imperial Diet was convened.

About the same time various noted Japanese thinkers and champions of the cause of civil rights and freedom, including Nakae Chomin (1847-1901), Suehiro Teccho (1848-1896), Fukumoto Nichinan (1857-1921) and Tarui, crossed to Shanghai. These progressives founded in China a school called Toyo Gakkan (Oriental Institute of Learning) and engaged in training young men in the cause of cooperation between China and Japan.

On the occasion of the Franco-Chinese war in 1883, certain Chinese plotted to join hands with the Ko-lao Hui (Chinese political society) to ask France for munitions in order to occupy the walled city of Fuchow. Tarui was sternly opposed to this plot. To do this, he declared, would be to aid and abet the invasion of the Orient by the French. What would the Chinese think, if such a plot should materialize and hurl the fortunes of Asia into the melting-pot. So horrified was he at the mere thought, that disguised as a Chinese with a pigtail he went immediately to Fuchow, accompanied by an interpreter, and succeeded in getting the plot nipped in the bud.

Times advanced further and the scene was shifted and the stage set late in the 19th century to early in the twentieth.

History Studied

Two noted scholars and leading political reformers, K'ang You-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, set themselves the task of studying the history of modern Japan and enquired into the causes which led to the development Japan had achieved. They found that these lay in the fact that by means of the Imperial Restoration, Japan was able to effect fundamental reforms in its political, legal and educational structure and carry through sweeping changes in its legal and official spheres.

On the basis of his studies, K'ang himself wrote a book on the constitutional and political reform in Japan, in the Meiji Era, and subsequent to 1889, formulated a plan for reform in the laws, and Government control.

The ruler of China at that time was the Dowager Empress Si T'ai-hou (1834-1898), who with the active support of the reactionary forces in the empire crushed any reformist movement. Yuan Shih-k'ai (1859-1916) was ordered to take active measures against the reformers which were car-

(Continued on Page 4)

SITUATION IN ATLANTIC ANALYZED BY GERMAN

British Isles Becoming Advance Outpost of United States

By CAPTAIN W. WIDEMANN

The situation in the Atlantic is determined by two factors which are closely connected with each other—first, the recognition at the outbreak of the war that England's life depends upon its economic strength, and second, the agreement between the United States and England that, in the event of war, the American fleet would defend their common interests in the Pacific, whereas the British fleet would do likewise in the Atlantic. First of all, however, we must obtain a clear picture of what the oceanic area that we are wont to term the Atlantic signifies in the political and economic life of Europe.

The vast expanse of ocean stretching some 115 degrees latitude between Europe and Africa in the East and the two Americas in the West, from Iceland in the North to the Falkland Islands in the South, and which, at its widest from West to East extends over 80 degrees longitude from the Straits of Dover to Florida, is a theater of war larger than the whole of Africa. Close to the equator is its narrowest point, which divides the ocean into the North and South Atlantic.

U.S. Interference

The United States laid ever-increasing claims to this vast area belonging to no one, for the ocean is free. Whereas in the past, in fact until the first quarter of the 19th century, England regarded that part of the Atlantic extending from its own islands to Cape Finistere, the promontory on the northeast coast of Spain, as its own special domain, and demanded a salute from foreign ships sailing in those waters, America arbitrarily extended what it was pleased to call its conception of the Western Hemisphere. The resolution passed by the 21 American Republics in Panama on September 23, 1939, at the instigation of the United States, declared as neutral a zone some 1,000 nautical miles wide off the coast of America. This was the first attempt of the United States to interfere with South American self-determination.

However, the lust of the United States for supremacy went further still. There were talks of the boundary of the Western Hemisphere beginning at 25 degrees latitude. At any rate, it is obvious that the islands in this area are not safe from America's grasping hand, for we hear of England's transfer of some of its naval bases and the occupation by the United States of Greenland and Iceland, although the latter is beyond the abovementioned boundary line. Thus it is not surprising that Portugal is watching this development with increasing anxiety and has sent troops to protect the Azores.

Moreover, Dutch Guiana, which is situated at the narrowest part of the Atlantic and is threatened by no one, must willynilly put up with American protection. Then again, English colonies and French possessions in West Africa are full of United States engineers who are alleged to be preparing air bases for the Pan-American Airways. If the information is correct, and there is no reason to doubt its truth, Roosevelt has persuaded the British Government to place British warships under the command of the United States in the South Atlantic. Obviously, the next step will be the placing of naval bases especially Freetown and Bathurst, at the disposal of the combined naval forces.

Thus, the first step has been taken in the direction announced in the memorandum for 1943 promised by War Secretary Stimson to the General Staff of the United States. Like an octopus, Roosevelt stretched out his tentacles to grope round the whole of the Atlantic from the North to the South. Moreover, he demanded that American war supplies should reach British ports in safety for, after European help was denied, England must depend entirely upon help from America. The United States began to violate neutrality by sending out naval patrols, which reported the sighting of German naval units in the Atlantic, including those outside the neutral zone. By arming merchant vessels and detailing warships to escort convoys, America openly supported the enemy.

Sure Sign of Weakness

These steps of Roosevelt's are a sure sign of England's weakness, for it cannot win economically or militarily the war it launched and must place all its hopes in American help. The sinking of British vessels mean a loss of shipping tonnage that cannot be made good in time, particularly as all possibilities of replacing such losses by seizing neutral ships are now exhausted. The much extolled convoy system cannot improve matters because Germany's method of conducting war has forced England to distribute its naval forces over all the oceans of the world. In consequence, they can no longer guard all the ocean routes to England which unite in the Atlantic.

Britain's superiority on the sea is repeatedly menaced by German naval forces operating from the west coast of France and, above all, by German U-boats cooperating with the German fleet's air arm. Germany is conducting this war from the inner strategic line of a well-guarded mainland, whereas the British Isles, whose geographical situation has always separated them from the continent, are now politically isolated from Europe, and are to an ever increasing extent, being degraded into becoming an advance outpost of the United States.

A people's limits do not consist in dikes and borders. The security of a State is not in the strength of mountains and streams. No advantages compare with the accord of men.

• • •

What misery they shall suffer who talk of the evil in others. A man must first despise himself, then others will despise him. A family must first overthrow itself, then others will overthrow it. A State must first smite itself, then others will smite it.

The Impossible Has Happened

ITALIAN PEOPLE FIRMLY REALIZE WAR WILL BE LONG AND SEVERE

Domestic and Foreign Policy Developed and Extended To Consolidate Position With Axis Powers

By ALEXANDER BOLTHO VON HOHENBACH

The new year is viewed in Italy in the light of the Duce's words of December 18 (1941) when, in addressing the Fascist women, he said that this war will be long and severe. This realization, which commenced to mature already early in 1941, explains the entire home and foreign political developments of Italy during last year.

The Italian conduct of war has been based on this realization, as may be seen in the abandonment of its East African position on November 28 with the fall of Gondar. On the other hand, in cooperation with Germany, Italian forces occupied military positions in the Adriatic, on the Balkans and in the Aegean which are of great importance in a lengthy war.

Italian diplomatic activity showed the same tendency to extend and consolidate the Italian positions in Europe. This policy was carried out through various political, military and economic agreements within the framework of the Axis policy of the anti-Comintern Pact and the Tripartite Pact.

Axis Flags Fly

The past year both began and ended with the battle for Cyrenaica. After the temporary loss of this territory early in the year it was reoccupied in April, with lightning speed by Italian and German forces. At the close of 1941 Cyrenaica was again lost but the flags of the Axis Powers still fly over Bardia and Sollum in the extreme east.

On April 6 the war with Jugoslavia began, this ending on April 23 with the capitulation of both Jugoslavia and Greece. This was followed by the occupation of the strategically important island of Corfu at the entrance of the Adriatic as well as of the entire archipelago of the Greek Aegean Islands. On May 29 Italy took part in the occupation of Crete.

About three weeks after the completion of this operation the war against Soviet Russia began. Italy sent on June 27, that is five days after the fighting in the east started, the first Italian division to the new front. Italy's own battle, however, remained centered in the Mediterranean and in North Africa.

Mediterranean Battles

The naval warfare in the Mediterranean resulted in the big battle south of Cape Matapan on March 28 and 29 when Italy lost three medium-sized cruisers and two destroyers while the British lost one medium-sized vessel as well as several ships damaged.

Another naval engagement took place on December 17 when the Italian fleet repulsed a British attack on an Italian convoy.

German air formations took part in the battle of the Mediterranean making their debut on January 3 and withdrawing on July 6. On December 16 the Italian war communique again reported, for the first time since summer, attacks made by German aircraft on Malta.

In the course of their numerous airraids the British chose as their main objective towns in southern Italy and on Sicily. The Italian war communiques have reported to date a total of 767 persons killed in enemy air raids in Italy, North Africa and the Dodecanese while 1,544 persons were injured. It is officially stated that the figures should be higher since those given are incomplete.

Foreign Politics

In the field of foreign politics the year 1941 began by a declaration of the Italian Council of Ministers on January 7 confirming Italy's loyalty to the Axis policy. From this resulted all further developments: cooperation with Germany in all fields of foreign policy especially on the Balkans and in the Danube region, in the Tripartite system, in the war against Soviet Russia, in the collaboration with Japan, in the declaration of war on the United States and in close economic collaboration with States allied and friendly to the Axis.

The Duce met the Fuehrer three times in the course of the year while Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, was in Germany on an average of once every two months.

The subjugation of Jugoslavia and the establishment of a new political order on the Balkans were followed by the proclamation of an independent Croat State, the annexation of Dalmatia and Laibach and the creation of a greater Albania.

On May 18 Italy concluded with Croatia a military agreement as well as a treaty of guarantee lasting 25 years. On the same day the Duke of Spoleto was designated King of Croatia.

Friendly Relations

The friendly relations with Japan were strengthened by the visit to Rome in March of Yosuke Matsuoka, then Japanese Foreign Minister, as well as by the visit to Italy in summer of a Japanese military mission. The friendly relations with Japan were once more confirmed by the renewal of the anti-Comintern Pact and the conclusion of a military alliance with Japan simultaneously with the declaration of war on the United States.

In its relations with France there was noticed in the course of 1941 a change which, however, became evident to all only after the meeting between Marshal Petain and Reichsmarshal Goering on December 1. On December 10 Count Ciano met Admiral Darlan at Turin while on December 20 Signor Buti was appointed Italian envoy plenipotentiary in Paris.

Diplomatic relations with Spain were characterized by the meeting on February 11 and 12 between the Duce and General Franco.

Economic Agreement

The requirements of the expanding war caused readjustments in Italy's economic system during the year. In January the entire food problem of the Armed Forces and the population was placed in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. By the war economic agreement concluded with Germany in the middle of June the raw material policy of the two countries was adjusted to one another. This agreement was re-examined and prolonged in October when the Reichsminister of Economics, Dr. Funk, visited Italy.

In October bread was rationed and in November clothes ration cards were issued. In the course of the past three months practically all commodities were placed under State control from production to consumption.

Financial policy was characterized by the granting of credits amounting to 20,000,000,000 lira and by the issue of new 5 per cent treasury bonds which yielded another 20,000,000,000 lira in several weeks. When the Italian State Budget for 1942 was announced it was stated that more than 3,000,000,000 lira were reserved for interest payments on further issues of State loans.

Gems of Truth

It is not our wrong actions which it requires courage to confess, so much as those which are ridiculous and foolish.—Rousseau

• • •

What are the aims which are at the same time duties?—they are the perfecting of ourselves, and the happiness of others.—Kant

• • •

To be ignorant of the lives of the most celebrated men of antiquity is to continue in a state of childhood all our days.—Plutarch

• • •

Beneficence is a duty; and he who frequently practices it and sees his benevolent intentions realized, at length comes to love him to whom he has done good.—Kant

• • •

If property makes man groan, he yawns in opulence. When fortune exempts us from labor, nature overwhelms us with time.—Rivarol

• • •

Beauty is but the sensible image of the Infinite.—Like truth and justice it lives within us; like virtue and the moral law it is a companion of the soul.—Bancroft

• • •

Complaisance pleases all; prejudices none; adorns wit; renders humor agreeable; augments friendship; redoubles love; and united with justice and generosity, becomes the secret chain of the society of mankind.—M de Scuderi

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KOKORO (The Mind)
1914
By SOSEKI NATSUME

Sensei and His Testament

Since you have declared that you wish, in all seriousness, to acquire knowledge that springs from life itself, I should like to relate to you my past. I am going to fling upon your head, in all frankness, the dark shadows of that life. But you must not be afraid. Concentrate upon the dark things and grasp something which might possibly serve as future guidance to you.

I lost my parents before I reached the age of 20. Both died of typhoid fever. My uncle undertook to arrange all the subsequent details, and I left for Tokyo, where I entered a higher school. When I returned to my native province for the first time during a summer vacation, I found that my uncle and his wife had moved into my own dwelling house, which had been vacant since my parents passed away. They gave me a warm reception, and I spent a very happy summer there. The following summer was the same. At that time my uncle suggested that I marry his daughter, who was my younger cousin. But since my cousin and I had been close chums since childhood days, I could not feel toward her, no matter how I tried to entertain the idea, as one should toward one's wife. I therefore went back to Tokyo without promising, at the time, to marry her. The third time I visited my native province, which was the summer after that, I found that my uncle's attitude toward me had undergone a complete change. Not only he, but all the members of his family assumed a front which, to me, seemed singularly queer.

Alone I went to kneel before the graves of my father and mother. My private world underwent a strange metamorphosis. By uncle now used artifice in making me marry his daughter and attempted, besides, to appropriate the fortune which my late parents had bequeathed to me. Inevitably I quarreled with him. Then, taking with me what little was remaining from my legacy, I left for Tokyo, determined that never again would I return to my home province.

I next arranged to lodge with the family of a soldier who had died in war, in their house in Koishikawadai. This household consisted of the Mistress (the widow), her beautiful daughter, and a maid. Since I now felt that I could no longer rely upon others, it seemed impossible for me to get into terms of harmonious fellowship with this family. But the Mistress praised me, saying I was sedate and self-possessed. She also said I was a studious person.

Her attitude made me feel at ease. The hostile feeling toward people which I had had acquired through my uncle gradually subsided within me, and I began to cultivate a closer friendship with the family, even to the extent of sharing amusing stories with the daughter. I confided to them about my past, received their sympathy, and was treated by the Mistress as though I were a relative of the family. It was all very pleasant. But, on the other hand, I began to feel suspicious of the Mistress, thinking that perhaps she was devoting her efforts toward getting me into closer intimacy with her daughter, with intentions similar to those of my uncle.

Nevertheless, I did not want to suspect the girl herself. On the contrary, I found myself becoming increasingly disturbed over her, losing my self-possession and entering into a state of excitement. Once the three of us went out together to do some shopping, and the next day I was made the object of some bantering by my friends. I reported this to the Mistress. I even thought of going one step further by telling her about my feelings toward her daughter, but in the end I could not manage to say it, and let the opportune moment slip by.

My relations with the Mistress and her daughter were in this state when it became necessary that another young man should enter into the situation. If he had not crossed my path, there would probably have been no necessity for my writing you a lengthy epistle. Let me here call this young man simply as K. He had been my close

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